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## SCOUT FOUNDER TRACES IDEALS TO MANY LANDS

South African Training of Sir Robert Baden-Powell Guided First Steps

GOOD CITIZENS BUILT BY SPARTAN METHODS

Religion, Too, Has Role in Teaching Youth Happiness Depends on Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How many times has the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, been asked the question, "What made you start the Boy Scouts?" Probably hundreds of times. With the great international jamboree in prospect a Monitor representative was not deterred from seeking out Sir Robert and asking for the story of the great movement again.

And as might have been expected, Sir Robert's answer was like that of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin": "I spects 't grewed," so the story as to how the movement grew can go from here in his own words.

"I suppose I can say that I first became interested in Scouting away back in 1888, when I was soldiering out in Zululand. I learned then how to keep my eyes about me and to learn from what I saw. Later on, still in South Africa, I was in the company of the celebrated American Scout, Burnham. He was better than I was at spotting tracks and marks, but I think I was better at deducing what they meant, and he used to call me Sherlock after Conan Doyle's famous character.

**Development of Character**

"Then when I was serving with the Thirteenth Hussars I realized that the training of the men was not sufficiently individual and practical, so I put my methods into practice with my squadron. Then when I commanded the Fifth Dragoon Guards I carried on a similar training, but improved so as to develop character—manliness, self-reliance and ability—in conjunction with military efficiency. The lectures which were given to the men were embodied in a book called 'Aids to Scouting.'

"During the South African war in 1899-1900 the boys in Mafeking were organized as a general utility corps, on what are now Scout lines, and the result was very successful. When the South African Constabulary were organized, the same ideas were employed; emulation between the patrols produced a good spirit and a higher standard of efficiency.

"The uniform was the familiar cowboy hat, shorts, khaki shirt, green tie; badges were awarded for

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Boy Scouts Take World for Frontier



Upper Left—Siamese Scouts. Upper Right—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, Wearing Sash of Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. Inset—British Scouts Cheering Patti Huld of Denmark on His Return From "Doing" World in 44 Days. Lower Left—Persian Scouts. Lower Right—Albanian Scouts.

## GREEK CHAMBER FAVORS GIVING VOTE TO WOMEN

Venezoloz Indicates Government Is Moving Toward Grant of Franchise

ATHENS—Upon an interpellation signed by 80 deputies, the Chamber July 8 discussed the possibility of granting the franchise to women.

House by a majority vote voiced sympathy with the proposal and expressed surprise that the Government has thus far remained indifferent or contrary to the Premier's manifest intentions toward feminism.

In 1919 he was upon the point of acceding to the women's demands, but owing to powerful opposition confined himself to recommending to the suffragettes that they work and wait until the opportune moment arrived.

However, Minister of the Interior Zavitianos, in whose hands problem was placed, was averse to giving women any privilege of the kind and insisted that the time had not yet come.

Now that he has resigned Eleutherios Venezoloz will have full liberty to do something positive. He declared the Government is ready to acknowledge the right to vote of women in municipal and communal elections, believing their participation would be useful but for the political vote that is a question for the future.

He added that the Government will soon submit to the Chamber a bill to this effect and hopes to have it ratified by next autumn.

## President Seeks Ways to Trim United States Postal Deficits

Turns Especial Attention to Possibility of Cutting Air-Mail Costs at Conference With Department Chiefs—Annual Lack of \$85,000,000 Is Forecast

WASHINGTON—The attention of the President is centered upon the Postoffice Department's deficits and in particular upon the air mail, so rapidly growing in popularity and so far a financial liability to the Government.

Mr. Hoover has just gone over the situation with Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and his four assistants, Arch Coleman, Irving Glover, Frederick A. Tilton and John Philip.

After the conference Mr. Brown said that the development of the air mail service, both foreign and domestic, had been discussed especially means of making it more nearly self-supporting. This he said might be brought about by a greater volume of air mail or by reducing compensation to contractors.

The air mail is only in part responsible for the mounting postoffice deficit. It is not the expectation of the President and the Postmaster-General to make the carrying of mail pay for itself, but it is their desire to cut the deficit appreciably.

Last year's deficit broke the record for peace times, and this year's promises to be greater. An extraordinary item is that of \$51,000,000 ordered to be paid to the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission because of underpaid railway mail service for four years.

The only postal services rated as profitable are first-class mail and registered mail. Second and fourth-class mail, rural free delivery, air-

mail service and marine mail are rendered at loss.

The Government paid 27 air-mail contractors about \$7,500,000 during 1928. The Postmaster-General believes air-mail rates should be readjusted as early as practicable. An accounting system is now in effect to determine just what it costs the various companies carrying air mail to operate, and the results will be used as the basis for readjustment of rates.

At least two contractors are now being paid \$3 a pound for carrying mail who would be compelled to accept \$1 if their contracts were opened to competitive bidding at the end of their four-year period, Mr. Glover said.

In view of the conference, it was deemed advisable to give out certain

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## British Establish Center for Facts on World's Trade

Business and Political Data to Be Available at Chatham House

LONDON—Establishment of an official information center at Chatham House, London headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, was announced at a dinner at Mansion House, July 8, presided over by the Prince of Wales to welcome Sir Abe and Lady Bailey on their return from South Africa.

This center will collect all available data on international relations and trade conditions in foreign countries for official and unofficial British political organizations and business firms.

Discussing the political sphere of the institute's activities, Lord Grey said that Lord Hallisham, former Lord Chancellor, would head the British delegation, which the institute is sending this fall to the official conference on Pacific affairs at Kyoto, initiated by the United States with Japan and China participating. Lord Grey commended the work being done by the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

James H. Thomas, Lord of the Privy Seal, said that while he believed in democracy and never apologized for it he could "conceive of nothing worse than ignorant democracy, and nothing worse than power so great, so important, so fraught with great tremendous possibilities as that of the government of Great Britain being entrusted to people who did not realize that power carried responsibility."

**PANAMA-PERU PLANE LANDS**

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The airplane Southern Star, which had not been heard from since it left France field, Panama, early July 7, landed at Las Palmas air field at 5:45 p. m., July 8.

## AIR-RAIL LINE TO LINK MEXICO WITH NEW YORK

Two-Day Plane-Train Service via North Carolina and Texas Announced

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Aviation Company has announced plans for the establishment within a week of an international train-plane passenger service—the first to connect two nations—which will link Mexico City and New York with two-day transportation.

The fastest trains now require nearly five days for the trip, while the boats require more than a week. About 1400 miles of the approximately 2200-mile journey will be made by plane, with two all-night stretches by train.

Leaving New York at night, passengers will go by train to Greensboro, N. C., and transfer to a plane which will fly to Houston, Tex., and complete the first day's journey. Overnight the passengers will travel by train to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, where they will board a plane arriving in Mexico City at 2 p. m. on the second day after leaving New York.

Returning passengers will leave Mexico City at 7:45 a. m., arriving at Brownsville at 1 p. m. They will go to Houston that night by train, flying the next day to Greensboro, N. C., from there they will travel by train, arriving in New York at 9:55 on the second morning after their departure. The announcement said tri-motor planes would be used throughout.

## First Eastbound Planes Battle Rain in New Mexico

CLOVIS, N. M. (AP)—Battling a driving rain and a 40-mile side wind, two huge tri-motor airplanes of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., eastbound from Los Angeles, arrived here on schedule July 8 with the first contingent of passengers.

The passengers entrained for a night ride to Waynoka, Okla., where they were again to take to the air for a daylight trip to Columbus, O.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh left the pilot plane at Winslow, Ariz.

## Westbound Passengers Change at Waynoka, Okla.

WAYNOKA, Okla. (AP)—Running a little behind schedule, the two west-bound planes of the Transcontinental Air Transport Company completed half of the coast-to-coast journey when they arrived here July 8 at 6:12 p. m. central standard time.

The score of passengers that filled the two tri-motor planes, had left the Pennsylvania terminal in New York City by train 24 hours before. They took to the air at Columbus, O., this morning, and the 838-mile journey from that city required not quite 11 hours, including stops at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita.

They were scheduled to leave Waynoka at 11 p. m. for the 310-mile overnight trip to the Santa Fe, where they will be flown to Los Angeles.

## RADIO LINKS TALKS IN FOUR COUNTRIES

Technicians 'Listen In' on Each Other's Proceedings

VIENNA—Unions of electro-technicians of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Holland held respective conferences on July 9 in Aachen, Vienna, Budapest and The Hague, and were all linked up by radio communication.

The Vienna Electro-Technical Society, meeting in the building of the Society of Austrian Architects and Engineers, were in direct contact with the other three centers, and immediately after the official opening radio communications were established.

After greetings from the Mayor of Aachen, speeches and replies were made from all sides and clearly demonstrated that technical progress can now make holding conferences at a distance possible and easy.

## World Court to Settle Controversy Over Swiss-French Frontier Zones

Territories Outside French Customs Barriers Have Proved Source of Friction—Swiss Ratified Agreement But Delay by French Senate Held Up Proposed Pact

THE HAGUE—The Permanent Court of International Justice has just begun its first public hearing in the case concerning the frontier zones in Upper Savoy and the district of Gex, France.

The court is composed of M. Anzilotti of Italy, president; Dr. Max Huber of Switzerland, vice-president; the following judges: B. E. J. Loder, the Netherlands; M. Nyholm, Denmark; Antonio de Bustamante, Cuba; Rafael Altamira, Spain; Yozu Oda, Japan; E. da Silva Pessoa, Brazil; Charles E. Hughes, United States; Demetre Negulesco, Rumania; Wang Chung-hui, China, and Eugene Dreyfus, first president of the Court of Appeal in Paris, as judge ad hoc.

Switzerland is represented before the court by A. de Pury, Swiss Minister at The Hague, and Paul Logoz, member of the Swiss National Council and a professor in the University of Geneva. France is represented by M. Basdevant, professor in the faculty of law in the University of Paris and assistant legal adviser to the

## Germany to Raise Saar Question at Coming Reparations Parley

France Notified of Intention to Raise Issue at Conference

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Notice has been served here by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, leader of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag and German delegate to the League of Nations, that Germany intends to raise the question of the Saar at the forthcoming international conference on reparations.

Thus both a member of the Government and the leader of the Opposition indicate that the time is ripe to liquidate this problem. The official French answer is expressed by the Temps, which states editorially that the matter cannot under any circumstances be allowed to crop up at this meeting, for the League resolution of last September made no allusion to it.

Dr. Stresemann's attitude is set forth in an interview given by the special correspondent of the Matin, Jules Sauerwein. The Foreign Minister finds incomprehensible the surprise caused in "certain foreign circles" because Germany is bringing up the Saar question "side by side with the imminent evacuation of the Rhineland." The Saar, he says, is a cause of friction which will not diminish with the liberation of the Rhineland alone.

Neither would it be just, Dr. Stresemann continues, to overlook the substantial lien which exists between the Saar and reparations, since the Saar was to compensate France for destroyed coal mines. The Saar therefore is primarily a guarantee of reparations. It is not necessary that it should be settled in all its details at the coming conference; but

## SIXTH MEMBER OF FARM BOARD ACCEPTS PLACE

W. F. Schilling of Minnesota to Represent Dairying Interests—Hyde Helps Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has received another acceptance for his Farm Board, that of William F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., representing the dairying interests.

The place was offered last week to W. S. Moscrop of the same state but he was unable to accept owing to the attention demanded of him by his extensive farming and dairying interests.

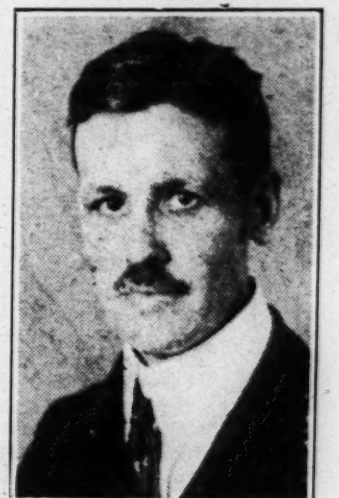
Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, who has been swinging around the circle making speeches and helping the President in the selection of the board of which he is Schilling in Jackson, Mich., and the President shortly thereafter announced his appointment to the board.

This makes six appointees who have accepted places on the board, Alexander H. Lege of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, representing general business, friend and associate of Mr. Hoover in Washington during the war, chairman; James C. Stone, Lexington, Ky., representing the tobacco growers, vice-chairman; Carl Williams, agricultural publisher, Oklahoma City, representing cotton; C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo., representing livestock, and C. C. Teague of California, representing the fruit growers.

The President is anxious to find the right man to represent the wheat industry. The enormous acreage planted to wheat, the generally good production in this and other wheat-growing countries, the need of grain in storage all tend to make the maintenance of profitable prices one of the difficult problems of agriculture.

Cotton is another problem of perplexing magnitude.

## Raises Saar Issue



DR. RUDOLF BREITSCHIED

If the French and German delegates open negotiations with good will, the difficulties can be surmounted.

Dr. Breitscheid, on his way through Paris, gave an interview to the Temps. He admits that France could legally force a continuation of the present régime in the Saar until the plebiscite date of 1935 laid down by the Versailles Treaty. He asks nevertheless whether, in view of the certainty of the Saar population voting for Germany, it would not be even in the interests of France to settle the question shortly by friendly accord. Such an agreement would take into account the economic requirements of the two countries, including the Saar, and it would do much for the future of Franco-German relations.

## INTERNATIONAL SIDE OF TARIFF COMES TO FRONT

Senators Demand Publicity on Foreign Protests and Retaliation Is Hinted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tariff, once called by a Democratic candidate for the Presidency a local issue, bids fair to become an international one. Protests have been coming to the State Department from foreign governments for some time. Now things seem to be coming to a climax at the international Chamber of Commerce meeting in Amsterdam, Holland.

The State Department has not held it advisable to make public the contents of the foreign notes. They have been sent, however, to Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Minority senators are seeking to force the department to make public the foreign communications and protests regarding the tariff before the measure reaches the Senate for consideration.

Pat Harrison (D), Senator from Mississippi, declared that he considered it extremely important from the point of view of both diplomatic and commercial relations that the American people should know what might result from the enactment of a bill such as was passed by the House.

Mr. Smoot has taken the position that it is for the State Department to make public communications received through official channels from foreign governments.

The attention of the Secretary of State has also been called to the suppression of an exchange of tariff notes between the United States and France, beginning about 18 months ago. At that time France agreed to grant American goods what was practically most-favored-nation treatment on condition that the United States Tariff Commission examine French imports with a view to decreases in duty.

The commission has been at work on this investigation, but has not reached the result desired by the French, and the subject is quiescent. Now, in view of a higher American protective tariff, France and other European nations represented at the Amsterdam conference are talking about retaliation if the legislation goes through.

In the 12 months ending May 31, 1929, figures on the exportation of liquor from Canada to this country from point opposite the Detroit area showed that approximately 5,000,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages had been exported to points within the United States.

WINDSOR, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Further evidence that Canadian liquor exporters are contemplating removal of their operations to the wide open spaces of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair is seen here in an announcement that United States prohibition under-cover agents had learned that rumrunners are seeking fresh alliances in Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo.

## Finland and Estonia Waive Passport Use

RIGA—An agreement has been signed at Riga between Finland and Estonia whereby the requirement of passports is waived between these two countries.

A travel card of the same type as that used between Finland and other Scandinavian countries has been adopted.

## EUROPEANS OPEN HIGH TARIFF REPRISAL MOVE

Plan to Thwart American Policy Mooted in World Commerce Conference

CONCLAVE OFFICIALLY FROWNS ON SCHEME

"Peaceful Persuasion" on U. S. Tariff Framers Advocated by "European Customs Union"

By J. F. PHILLIPS

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Europe's reaction to America's proposed higher tariff is a secret combine of "irregulars" in the International Chamber of Commerce to effect reprisals. Just what form action is to be taken it is impossible now to say, but it is reliably stated that the anti-American movement is powerful, and that more will be heard of it after the Finance Committee has disposed of tariff revision.

This development may explain the whole enactment of the "evaluation plan," which would allow President Hoover to raise or to lower the tariff at his own discretion, as much as 50 per cent, a power never before possessed by the President. A report in Washington that the rate on garlic would not be increased—one of the few items that will escape heavier duties—is received as a grim jest by the Italians.

Anti-American, or any other international movement, of course, is not sanctioned by the International Chamber, which is purely a non-political body engaged for the past nine years in a successful effort to "improve the world mechanism for exchange of goods and to remove as far as possible the economic causes of international conflict."

Pot and Kettle Argument

The new disclosure, therefore, casts a shadow over the present session of the "commercial equality and trade barriers" section. Whether the International Chamber will ignore the issue or force it into the open before adjournment at the end of the week is wholly problematical. The Chamber's present membership comprises 300,321 big business men from 45 countries, a fair proportion of whom are European. The "irregulars" speak guardedly and have threatened a trade revolt against the United States. The "regulars" either decline to talk at all or dismiss the question with a complacent shrug. The Americans, say the latter, have long favored European

(Continued on Page 15 Column 5)

## Canadian Report Indicates Border Patrol Effective

Export of Liquor to United States for June Shows Drastic Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—A drastic lowering in the exportation of alcoholic beverages from Canada to the United States through the port of Windsor last month, as compared to June, 1928, was announced July 9 by the Treasury, which figured a decrease of 357,155 gallons.

The statistics, prepared for the Treasury by the Canadian Collector of Customs at Windsor, show that in June, 1929, after the establishment of an increased border patrol only 112,878 gallons were exported to points in the United States while the figures for June 1928 show that 470,033 gallons of alcoholic beverages were exported.

The Treasury attributed the decrease to the effectiveness of the border patrol, established to stop the smuggling of liquor from Canadian ports to the United States and to adjacent American territory.

The statement issued by the Treasury said:

"The port of Windsor comprises that territory commonly referred to as the Detroit sector. An extraordinary effort to tighten up the Canadian international boundary is being made by customs officers all along the line with the co-operation of the coast guard and prohibition bureaus. The official figures for the entire Dominion of Canada for the month of June, 1929, are not yet available, but it is understood that these figures will show a very marked decrease.

In the 12 months ending May 31, 1929, figures on the exportation of liquor from Canada to this country from point opposite the Detroit area showed that approximately 5,000,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages had been exported to points within the United States.

WINDSOR, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Further evidence that Canadian liquor exporters are contemplating removal of their operations to the wide open spaces of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair is seen here in an announcement that United States prohibition under-cover agents had learned that rumrunners are seeking fresh alliances in Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo.

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## TARIFF ON WOOL IS REJECTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Silk and Motor Duties to  
Remain in Force for  
Present

By Cable from London Bureau

LONDON—The committee appointed by the Baldwin administration to investigate the appeal for a tariff on woolen goods has now issued its report.

The report, while recommending that such a tariff should be imposed upon those tissues and fabrics between the weight limits of two ounces and 11 ounces to the square yard which will fall within the category of women's dress goods, finds that no case is established for the protection of other classes of woolens.

William Graham, president of the House of Commons, explained to the House of Commons the Government's decision not to act upon this report.

The committee, he said, "while in favor of the duty, hesitates to recommend it by so many and such important qualifications that I do not believe the party opposite (conservatives) would have applied the duty if they had remained on this side of the House."

Referring to the Labor Party's general attitude toward the tariff Mr. Graham claimed that the election had given a verdict for free trade but he declined to say precisely whether, and if so when, the existing automobile, silk and other protective duties would be withdrawn.

Snowden Calls Imperial Preference 'Fallacious'

LONDON (P)—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, characterized Imperial preference as "a fallacious and unsound creed."

In reply to a question on the Reparations report, he indicated the attitude of the Labor Government.

"The House will realize," he said, "that this country is in no way committed to acceptance of the recommendations of the Young committee. They are to be the subject of discussion at the forthcoming International Conference."

Referring to the remainder sent to the French Government recently by the former Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill as to its liability to make equal payments to this country and America, Mr. Snowden said:

"We are watching with very considerable interest the discussions that are going on at Paris with regard to this matter. I cannot say anything further at the moment than this: If circumstances contemplated in this supplementary question should arise the Government would certainly insist on the conditions laid down by Mr. Churchill."

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achieve nothing except the adhesion of two officers, Captain Cambray and Lieutenant Georgescu. Some factory workers also joined the plotters. All are arrested.

"Investigations are being continued. All sensational reports of disorders are without foundation and perfect quiet reigns in the country. Order is secured in all particulars, and the army is as ever at its post."

BUCHAREST, Rumania (P)—There is absolute quiet throughout Rumania while the authorities continue investigations into a plot against the Government which was foiled by the arrest of several army officers.

College Girls Study Problems at Ellis Island

First-Hand Inquiry Into New York's Social Conditions as Part of Course

NEW YORK—A group of juniors from 13 leading women's colleges throughout the country have arrived here to try out their college theories by actual contacts with social conditions, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society.

The group, which includes 13 young women, will conduct a four-week study of child welfare problems, housing, immigration, labor problems, juvenile delinquency and other subjects. They will be under the leadership of Miss Clara M. Tossley, assistant director of the society.

Their study will include trips to Ellis Island, Randall's Island, workmen's compensation hearings, the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry and other social work organizations.

"Junior month is conducted according to the project method of education," Miss Tossley said. "Juniors hear the latest theories about juvenile delinquency from an expert, and immediately after go to the children's court where they see for themselves what kind of problems are presented by city children who have run afoul of the law. They hear the decisions made about these children and the next day they go to see the reformatories to which the youngsters are sent."

Prussia Adopts Vatican Treaty

Bishops Will Be Selected From Three Candidates Indorsed by Pope

BERLIN (P)—The treaty between Prussia and the Vatican passed its third and final reading in the Prussian Diet July 9. The vote was 243 to 172 in favor of the treaty.

The Prussian State Council on June 28 approved the treaty with the Holy See by a vote of 44 to 26. The council by a similar majority rejected a motion by the Rightists to withhold enforcement until a corresponding Protestant treaty was concluded.

Premier Draun of Prussia and the Papal Nuncio prior to that, had initiated the agreement, in order to give it temporary force.

The treaty stipulates that henceforth in this appointment of bishops the Prussian chapter will submit a list of candidates to the Pope, who will select three names. The chapter will then appoint the bishops.

RUMANIA TO CHANGE AMERICAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON (P)—Carol A. Davila, Rumanian Minister at Warsaw, has been appointed Minister to the United States. He is expected to arrive in Washington in about two months.

George Cretiano, the present Minister to the United States, will sail for Europe on the Ile de France, July 26, to assume the Warsaw post.

Drives 1,250,000 Miles; Never Meets Accident

CHICAGO—Never an accident or a demerit mark in 1,250,000 miles of locomotive operation is the record of James E. Fennell, of Princeton, Ky., engineer for the Illinois Central system.

Fennell was recently presented an emblem denoting 40 years' membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

DIXIE FARMERS DISCUSS NATIONAL FEDERATION

BLOOMING, Miss. (P)—To thresh out the southern farmer's problems, delegates from bureau federations in the southern states began a three-day meeting here with the principal interest centering on the organization of planters in a proposed nation-wide membership camp, the federation, and the availability of Government loans for farmers.

Jail Without Inmates Torn Down by Negroes

MOBILE TOWN, Miss. (P)—This Negro town of 1500 without a jail has begun a week's celebration of its forty-second anniversary. It was founded in a wilderness.

Now it is surrounded by cotton farms worth \$200 an acre. The jail was torn down recently because it had no occupants in two years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CHICAGO-BERLIN PLANE SAFE AT PORT BURWELL

CHICAGO (P)—The "Untin" Bowler, blazing a path across the top of the world to Berlin from Chicago, arrived July 9 at Port Burwell on Cape Chidley.

Whereabouts of the big amphibian had been in doubt since it left Remi Lake, Ontario, July 7.

THE SPECTATOR

Established 1846. The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion. The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service.

Shampooing Water Waving Manicuring

MISS MAE MCNAIR—(In Charge) (Formerly Hotel Ansonia) NOW U. S. MORTGAGE & TRUST BLDG. Room 302 Broadway and 73rd St., New York City Phone Traftalgar 5336

## Where Patriots Worshipped



The Old North Church in Boston, Where Paul Revere Got His Signals. "One if by Land, Two if by Sea," of the Movements of the British Troops in Boston.

## Christ Church Is Oldest One Standing in Boston Upon Its Original Location

Many Visit It in Course of Year to See Its Old Box Pews, Quaint Pulpit, and to Climb to the Belfry Where Paul Revere Lanterns Hung

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Christ Church, whose spire has long dominated the international settlement of Boston's North End, is the oldest church in Boston, standing on its original site where it was erected in 1723, six years before the Old South Meeting House. Of the 15 churches erected previous to 1750, only seven occupy their original sites.

Christ Church, which is more often called "The Old North Church," was the second Episcopal church erected in the town. In its day it was considered one of the chief architectural adornments of its locality and thousands upon thousands of visitors flock to it annually, not only to inspect its treasury of antiquarian possessions but to look at its quaint, high, square pews and to climb the little stairs to the belfry where the famous lanterns that guided Paul Revere were hung.

The church is a "Bulfinch," designed by Charles Bulfinch who was the most famous architect in New England of his day. While the body of the church is in the plain, monotonous style peculiar to the houses of that period, the steeple beautifies the whole. The first steeple was blown down in 1804; in rebuilding it the height was shortened some 16 feet by the builder, Joseph Tucker.

In this church is the first monument ever erected to the memory of George Washington in the United States. Dr. Byles, the rector, left Boston in 1775, going to St. Johns, N. B. Naturally the most often repeated historical association of the church is the connection with it of Paul Revere. Revere's own narrative tells the story:

"On Tuesday evening, the 18th of April, 1775, it was observed that a number of soldiers were marching toward Boston Common. About 10 o'clock Dr. Warren sent in great haste for me, and begged that I would immediately set off for Lexington, where were Hancock and Adams, and acquaint them of the movement, and that it was thought they were the objects. The Sunday before, by desire of Dr. Warren, I had been to Lexington to see Hancock and Adams, who were at the Rev. Dr. Clark's.

I returned at night, through Charlestown. There I agreed with a Colonel Conant and some other gentlemen that if the British went by water we would show two lanterns in the North Church steeple, and if by land, one, as a signal: for we were apprehensive it would be difficult to cross the Charles River, or get over Boston Neck. I left Dr. Warren, called upon a friend, and desired him to make the signals. I then went home, took my boots and sword, went to the north part of the town, where I had kept a boat. Two friends rowed me across Charles River, a little to the eastward, where the Somerset lay. It was then young flood; the ship was winding, and the moon was rising. They landed me on the Charlestown side. When I got into town I met Colonel Conant and several others. They said they had seen our signals."

Arctic Explorers Send Word Home

Member of MacMillan Party Reports All on Bowdoin 'Well and Happy'

FREEMONT, Me. (P)—The first word from the Arctic expedition headed by Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, which left Wiscasset on June 22, was received July 9 in a radio message from Dr. William P. Kendall, ichthyologist of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, a member of the scientific staff aboard the schooner Bowdoin.

The message said: "Arrived at Red Bay (Labrador) this p. m. (July 7). First iceberg seen today. All well and happy."

The message was forwarded to Mrs. Kendall by J. M. Holloway of Red Bank, N. J., and bore the station designation "W-18F."

When the Bowdoin left Wiscasset last month it was accompanied by the Maravel, mission schooner of Sir and Lady Grenfell. The two ships were to cruise to the Grenfell mission in Labrador, together.

Byrd Expedition Honors Edison

Little America Radio Beacon Named for Perfection of Incandescent Light

NEW YORK (P)—Commander Richard E. Byrd's radio beacon at Little America, the south polar expedition's base, has been named in honor of Thomas A. Edison, it is announced by James I. Bush, chairman of Byrd Aviation Associates.

We have just learned that the fiftieth anniversary of the perfection of the incandescent lamp is approaching," Commander Byrd radioed.

In honor of its inventor, Thomas A. Edison, whom we hold in the highest regard, we yesterday named our beacon at Little America, Antarctica, after him."

ENGLISH TRAIN RUNS 77 1/2 MILES IN 70 MINS.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON—What is claimed to be the highest scheduled railway speed

give yourself a real vacation

Play outdoors in Nature's Paradise. Swimming, canoeing, horseback riding, hiking, tennis, fishing. Wholesome home-cooked food. Modern, comfortable quarters. Dress as you please. Rates \$20. per week. Make your reservations now. Write for literature.

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Harper Method Shampooing Water Waving Manicuring

MISS MAE MCNAIR—(In Charge) (Formerly Hotel Ansonia) NOW U. S. MORTGAGE & TRUST BLDG. Room 302 Broadway and 73rd St., New York City Phone Traftalgar 5336

in this country, possibly in the world, was achieved on July 8, by the Great Western Railway's run from Cheltenham to London.

The last stage from Swindon was covered 77 1/2 miles in 70 minutes. The engine, the Launceston Castle pulled the train of 269 tons, arriving one minute before time, giving an average speed of 67.17 miles per hour.

Harvard Economic Society Hears of American Success

Farmers, It Is Anticipated, Will Have an Average Good Financial Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—That business in general is in a healthy condition and that American farmers will have as good a year financially as the average of the last four or five years are conclusions of the Harvard Economic Society, held here recently.

"There has never been a period of 10 years when any country has advanced so rapidly as the United States in the last decade," was the opinion voiced by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, president of the society, at the closing session of the conference.

Speaking on "The Agriculture Outlook in the United States," Dr. Joseph S. Davis, a director of the Stanford Food Research Institute, predicted a good year for the farmers that would be marked by subnormal crops and smaller returns from many crops.

Dr. Davis stated that the success of the measure will depend on the selection of "an able, industrious, and harmonious board which will prevent severe agricultural depressions as far as is humanly possible."

That the status of the farmer has been widely misrepresented was the opinion of Dr. Davis. In expanding his belief he explained that a striking revolution in agricultural methods and machinery had offered good returns to enterprising farmers, although agricultural expansion and the use of agricultural machinery in other countries did not permit an increase in the prices of farm products in the United States.

Naming seven points in his address of "Some Outstanding Features of Recent Economic Conditions in the United States," Prof. William L. Crum of the Stanford Graduate School of Business Administration declared that "there is almost a superabundance of credit for every wise use."

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## OTTINGER BACKS ROCKEFELLER JR. FOR MAYORALTY

Thinks Philanthropist Would Be Unbeatable if He Would Make Race

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—Republicans and Democrats of New York City have to look no further than the Standard Oil building in lower Broadway to find an ideal fusion candidate for Mayor of New York, in the opinion of Albert Ottinger, formerly Attorney-General. Mr. Ottinger's candidate for fusion Mayor is John D. Rockefeller Jr.

In an interview aboard the Ile de France of the French line, just published in the New York Times, Mr. Ottinger comes out strongly for Mr. Rockefeller. He declared that with the practical working out of Mr. Rockefeller's ideals, New York would have a government worthy of the greatest city.

With his genius for organization, his vision, his contributions to colleges, schools and other institutions, embracing all faiths and creeds, Mr. Rockefeller could not be defeated, Mr. Ottinger, who is en route to Europe for a vacation, said.

Mr. Ottinger regarded the chance of electing a fusion Mayor as excellent, "if the citizens have not grown too callous." He criticized the Tammany administration, declaring that it, realizing its failure, now brings out an ambitious program which should have been fulfilled long ago.

"There has been no attempt at economy," he declared.

Car Men Enjoined by Federal Court in New Orleans

Hurried Meeting of Citizens Follows Utility's Refusal to Treat with Union

NEW ORLEANS, La. (P)—Judge Wayne G. Borah, in United States District Court here, announced, July 9, that he would grant the injunction sought by bondholders of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., to restrain the striking car men from interfering in the operation of street cars or doing damage to the company's property.

While Judge Borah was dictating his decision, a hurried mass meeting of leading citizens was called by Mayor Arthur J. O'Keefe to consider the strike situation, which again has become acute by the flat refusal of the Public Service to treat further with the Car Men's Union.

U. S. SEAPLANE FLIER'S RECORD RECOGNIZED

PARIS (P)—The International Aeronautic Federation has officially recognized as a new world seaplane altitude record, the mark of 11,753 meters (38,559 feet) established by Lieut. Apollo Soucek of the United States Navy on June 4.

Lieutenant Soucek, exceeded by 564 feet the record of 37,995 feet made by Lieut. C. C. Champion of the United States Navy two years ago.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO OPPOSES WABASH PLEA

WASHINGTON (P)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission in opposition to the application of the Wabash Railroad to have hearings held jointly on consolidation plans for four railroads.

The Chesapeake & Ohio requested the commission to deny the Wabash application and declared that the Chesapeake & Ohio application should be held separately.

PEACE WORKER GAINS DEGREE FOR SERVICE

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—Illinois College has recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Samuel Colcord of New York City for "his

NEW YORK CITY PERMANENT WAVE \$5.00

Guar



## WORLD BANKERS CAN STOP WARS. SAYS ECONOMIST

Profits of Peace Add Safe-  
guard, Dr. Charles Beard  
Tells Georgia Group

ATHENS, Ga.—The International banker, who once carried war upon the credit side of his ledger, now looks toward peace for his permanent profits.

This development, according to Dr. Charles A. Beard, political economist and former professor of politics at Columbia University, is one of the most important forces for international amity. Speaking before the third annual Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia, Dr. Beard declared that the "towering rise of international capitalism" had replaced the "belligerent diplomacy" of the feudal aristocracy.

**Blames Capitalism**  
Dr. Beard emphasized the responsibility of capitalism for the Great War. But at that time, he said, capitalism was for the most part confined within the boundaries of the individual nations and the rivalry for commercial power led almost inevitably to war. Since 1918, he added, the development of international finance and business organization has led to the hope that this potent force may be exerted for peace.

"International bankers can stop war," he continued, "and enlightened self-interest appears to recommend peace to them as the safest policy in the long run. Europe cannot fight long without American credit; it saved the Allies in 1917, and saved Germany later. The almost certain fact is that the United States, with respect to substantial things, will throw her sword into the scales if hostilities open again, gives pause to the boldness of war-makers."

**Peace More Profitable**  
"No doubt capitalists make money out of wars—lending money and selling munitions to belligerents. At the same time, they also make money out of industry and commerce, and it appears from the advertisements of current issues that an increasing emphasis is laid on the financing of productive enterprises—utilities, railways, agriculture and manufacturing."

"Between Jan. 1, 1914, and Jan. 1, 1928, more than \$700,000,000 of American money went into foreign utilities alone—an essential feature of European state socialism."

Dr. Beard, discussing the "danger spots in Europe," stressed the necessity to eliminate the discontent of minorities placed under foreign governments by the Treaty of Versailles. Dr. Paul W. Wager, assistant professor of rural social economy in the University of North Carolina, led the conference in a discussion of problems of county government. A larger measure of home rule for counties is needed, he declared.

## Scandinavian-U.S. Boys Go Visiting

Fifty Youths Reach Denmark  
as 6th Vikings Sail  
for America

COPENHAGEN—Scandinavian youths setting out for the United States and American boys arriving in Denmark missed meeting each other by a few hours.

Sixty-one Danes, Swedes and Norwegians sailed aboard the United States and not long afterward 50 American boys, accompanied by a similar number of fathers and uncles landed at Copenhagen for the Hellig Olav. Their mutual friend, Dr. Sven Knudsen, saw one batch off and received the other.

The Scandinavians are to spend six weeks in American homes and the American contingent remains in Scandinavia—for both Sweden and Norway are also to be visited—until Aug. 29.

**HUNGARIAN-CZECH  
EXCITEMENT COOLS**

VIENNA—Prague and Budapest reports indicate conciliatory attitudes on both sides regarding the incident on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak front.

**Drink  
MOXIE**  
Distinctly Different

**JULY**  
Means Summer Is Here  
With All Good Cheer  
When Touring Through  
**NEWBURYPORT**  
Visit  
**FOWLE'S**  
Our Luncheonette Department  
Is at Your Service  
ICES—SODAS—SANDWICHES  
17 State Street  
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

**NORTH AVENUE  
SAVINGS BANK**  
1960 Massachusetts Avenue  
North Cambridge, Mass.  
A Mutual Savings Bank  
Since 1872  
Deposits Received by Mail  
Deposits Go on Interest  
**JULY 10**

at Hidas Nemethi, where a Czechoslovakia Railway cashier was arrested on a charge of espionage, and an agreement is soon expected, with the return of normal railway services over frontiers.

## Americans Flee to Avoid Service in Italian Army

Wisconsin Resident Alleges  
Violation of Rights by  
Palermo Officials

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Sam Cefalu, of Milwaukee, landed here on the Fabre liner Sinia July 7, declaring that he had fled from Palermo, Italy, because the Italian Government had tried to force him, an American-born citizen, to serve two years in the army.

He fled, he said, leaving his mother and young bride, whom he married on the trip to Palermo, to rejoin him and his father in Milwaukee next month. Cefalu said the Italian authorities told him his American rights meant nothing to them because his father's were born in Italy.

Under the present Government, he declared, it takes two generations born on American soil officially to remove an Italian from jurisdiction of the Government at Rome.

With him on the Sinia were Antonio Anastasi of Centerville, R. I., and Vito Schirio, the Bronx, New York, who said they also fled from the country to escape prison sentences, imposed upon them because they failed to return to Italy for service during the World War. Both are naturalized American citizens.

The former went to Messina and got out of Italy before the authorities discovered him after he found a one-year sentence had been hanging over him for 12 years. Schirio went to Cesaro, was arrested and ordered to do five years in jail or two in the army. He told the authorities he had become an American citizen before Italy got into the war, but they did nothing about it, and he took matters into his own hands and escaped.

## Booth Memorial College Opened

Edifice Realizes Dream of Re-  
former to Found London  
University of Humanity

LONDON—The William Booth Memorial Training College, erected at a cost of £345,000 by the Salvation Army at Denmark Hill, to the southeast of London, was opened by Prince George in the presence of 1000 Salvationists, the Japanese Ambassador, the High Commissioner to India, and representatives of numerous embassies, legations, and colonial governments.

The building provides accommodation for 600 students and contains an assembly hall seating 1000, and class rooms, library and reading rooms.

General Higgins said the erection of the building was largely due to the efforts of the late Salvation Army leader, Gen. Bramwell Booth.

Prince George, before declaring the college open, said the fine buildings represented the culmination of a cherished dream of Gen. William Booth to establish a London University of Humanity—a school where men and women could be trained in every phase of useful endeavor for the benefit of mankind.

**JAPAN'S RULER ACCEPTS  
UCHIDA'S RESIGNATION**

TOKYO (AP)—The Emperor today accepted the resignation of Count Yasuya Uchida from the Privy Council. The Count, who signed the Kellogg anti-war pact for Japan at the

## Newspaper's 'Aerial' Home



Skyscraper for Chicago Daily News Combines Unusual Beauty With Marked Degree of Utility.

Paris ceremony, had been criticized in the Council in connection with the wording of the pact.

The former Japanese Opposition, now the Government Party, or Minseito, objected to the phrase, "in the names of their respective peoples," which they claimed violated the prerogatives of the Emperor. The Count tendered his resignation July 25, preceding the fall of the Government of Premier Baron Tanaka.

## Anglo-Irak Issues May Go to Hague

Relations Declared by Presi-  
dent to Be Good—Treaty  
With Persia Foreseen

JERUSALEM—The question of Anglo-Irak relations will probably be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague if agreement is not reached soon regarding Irak national defense and the transfer of the railways to the Irak Government, according to Abdul Muhsin Saadeh, former Premier, now President of the Irak Assembly, who is visiting Beirut en route to Turkey.

Muhsin also said the Irak was in a state of peace with the British was good, this condition being largely due to the efforts of Sir Gilbert Clayton and King Feisal. He predicted an increase in the number of British judges in Irak when the existing judicial agreement was abrogated, also the equalizing of foreigners and Irakites before the courts.

He further foreshadowed a treaty of friendship with Persia, now that Persia had recognized Irak. He added that the accord with Persia would end the aggression of Persia bands on the Irak frontier.

**SALVADOR SHOWS GAIN  
IN SELF-GOVERNMENT**

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The regular session of Congress closed July 8. Addressing the Chamber of Deputies, President Romero Bosque stated it was his intention that the Government of Salvador be a true democracy, and he pointed to the recent orderly municipal elections as an example.

Another test of self government will be when elections for mayors are held in December, and later when the presidential election takes place, the President said.

## Chandler & Co.

Tremont at West Street, Boston, Mass.



**French  
Linen  
Kerchiefs**  
50c

Sports and regulation size handkerchiefs with hand blocked designs and contrasting color hand-rolled hems. Beautiful floral patterns, cubist, modernistic, and geometrical designs and smart polka dots. Navy, rose, tan, brown, violet, red, green.

Street Floor

## HOOVER STARTS CHICAGO PAPER'S GIANT PRESSES

Skyscraper Costing \$13,000-  
000 Rises 25 Stories—Has  
Lofty Playground

CHICAGO—On a site that seemed to offer little in the way of attractiveness, covered partly by wreckage and hemmed in by Chicago's long-neglected river, the Chicago Daily News has completed a building of striking originality and dignity, a \$13,000,000 home.

Dedication ceremonies were held on July 8. President Hoover pressing a button at Washington which started the paper's giant presses. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, spoke by radio from Washington, and the chief dedicatory addresses were delivered by William Allen White and Rufus C. Dawes. It is the first finished building in the city to use "air rights." Coal-burning engines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roll under parts of the 25-story edifice and under the wide, decorative plaza that spreads before the building like a stately front garden, but no trace of their presence is visible to the passer-by.

The plaza, an integral part of the

**Filene's**  
BOSTON  
Forest green—brick red—a woody tan  
new colors and a charming new print  
in misses' jacket dresses,  
\$25

Dresses that seem a prophecy of new fashions to come, because they are like nothing we've seen before. Pebbly prints that remind you of white capped waves. Colors that are rich, subtle, not light, not dark, suitable for summer, yet suitable for Fall, too. Even the fabric is fascinatingly different—a new faille weave in silk with a dash of wool to give it body. Sleeveless dresses with eggshell tops and cardigans—outfits that will travel trimly in the summer and go to business neatly in the Fall.

Sizes 14 to 20. Misses' better dress shop—fourth floor. Mail or phone orders filled. Other dresses, \$2 to \$135

1883 1929

**Summer Reduction Sale**  
of  
**SUITS AND TOPCOATS**

Formerly \$85.00	now \$72.00
" 75.00	" 63.00
" 65.00	" 55.00
" 60.00	" 51.00
" 50.00	" 43.00

(Sports Suits included)

**Collins & Fairbanks Co.**  
383 Washington Street  
16 Bromfield Street, Boston

building in its design, affords a pleasant promenade along the river front, free from the grime of trains. Smoke chambers beneath the plaza and parts of the building pick up the dark clouds from the engines and waft them up through skyscraper chimneys 25 stories high, dispersing them gradually.

**Practical Needs Served**  
The modern style with its geometric masses and accentuated vertical lines has been given bold expression by the architects. At the same time, the practical needs of the newspaper business are served.

Big rolls of paper brought from Canada by boat are unloaded at river docks, which are a part of the structure, dumped on moving platforms, carried by belts to elevators and lifted directly to the room where they go on the presses. Similar facilities are provided for unloading train and truck freight.

Setbacks on the sixth, eighth, twenty-first and twenty-third stories are more than architectural features. Some of them are used as sun porches. The two largest, on the twenty-third story, open from recreation rooms, one for men employees, one for women, giving them a skyscraper playground. A lower setback "porch" is used by the photographic department as an open-air studio.

**Panels Honor Editors**

The lower six floors in the main part of the building are occupied by the newspaper. Most of the remaining stories are rented to tenants, eight of them to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, but the upper reaches are retained by the owners for the Daily News radio station and recreational purposes. Space in the wings of the building is rented for shops. A pedestrian bridge leads from the concourse floor to the main waiting room of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The notable history of the Chicago Daily News, now in its fifty-fourth year, is recalled in memorial features. The Victor F. Lawson room, taken from the former Lawson home, honors the man who was co-founder of the paper with Melville E. Stone, and was its editor for half a century. Facing the plaza is the Victor F. Lawson fountain. In sculpture above it are panels bearing the names of famous editors, Dana, Greeley, Medill and others.

## Presidents Use Gold Key in Starting Ceremonies

WASHINGTON—Press of official duties makes it impossible for the President to attend more than a very few of the public ceremonies to which he is invited; but a single touch of a gold telegraph key in his office lends official dignity to the opening of many an exposition or other celebration.

President Hoover has just used the customary electric button in starting the printing presses in the new skyscraper home of the Chicago Daily News. The key is part of a solid gold telegraph sending set which is brought out from the telegraph room of the executive office.

The set is made entirely of gold and is decorated with nuggets taken from the Klondike mine on Aug. 16, 1896. It was the gift of George W. Carmel, who gathered the gold, the first found in the Alaska territory.

## 'SEVEN WONDERS' HARD TO CHOOSE. NEW YORK FINDS

Museums, Subway, Bridges,  
Tunnel and Sky Line Re-  
ceive Mention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The high massed buildings and deep street canyons of old Manhattan, together with the metropolitan transportation system, rank high among the chief wonders of New York, in the opinion of eminent leaders of engineering, architecture, education and business, as revealed in a survey just completed by the Merchants' Association here to determine the city's "seven wonders."

Gustav Lindenthal, engineer who constructed the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under East River and the high-arched Hell Gate Bridge, expressed briefly a thought voiced by others when he placed the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Art as first and second in the list of "wonders."

"Let us assume," said Mr. Lindenthal, "that the 'wonders' should have, next to outstanding distinction and intrinsic merit, the quality of uniqueness. Then I would name the following:

"1 and 2. The two museums—the Natural Historical and the Art Historical; no other city in the world is said to have as fine collections of their kind."

"3. The New York gravity water supply—the largest, best constructed and best operated in the world, with water tunnels more than 100 miles long."

"4. The subway system of New York."

"5 and 6. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central Railroad Stations."

"7. Our great bridges over the East River. The Brooklyn Bridge

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Ole Singstad, chief engineer of the Holland Tunnel, listed the Brooklyn Bridge, the Woolworth Building, the Holland Tunnel, the subway system, the Statue of Liberty, the new medical center and the Stock Exchange.

To Daniel L. Turner, consulting engineer of the New York Transit Commission, the massed high buildings of lower Manhattan with their street canyons as viewed from the harbor comprise the first wonder of the city.

Among the "wonders" listed by Prof. Samuel McC. Lindsay, of Columbia University, are Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Central Park and the Shakespeare Garden, Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

## MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO PUSH LABOR LAW

To Call Congress to Act on  
Drastic New Code

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Emilio Portes Gil will issue a call immediately for a special session of the Mexican Congress to convene July 20 to consider the labor code which he announced last November.

The code involves drastic changes in the usual conceptions of the relationship between employee and employer. Its adoption will mark one of the Revolutionary Government's greatest strides along the path designated for it by its mentors, Alvaro Obregon, Plutarco Elias Calles, and President Portes Gil.

Many innovations are contemplated in the measure, probably the most drastic of which is a system of obligatory labor.

Internal dissension and the spring rebellion prevented the President's pressing his proposals in the earlier months of his Administration. Now, with the country largely pacified and the religious settlement achieved, it is believed he can proceed with his labor reforms.

## RADIOCASTING AIDS RELIGION, IT IS CLAIMED

Anglo-American Conference  
Hears of Conditions in  
the United States

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Douglas Mackenzie, president of the Hartford Seminary Foundation of Connecticut speaking at the opening session of the Anglo-American Religious Conference here, said that American people were religious and took life seriously.

There were those, who there as elsewhere thought there was too much gaiety and pursuit of pleasure and that money took precedence of other claims and was becoming the chief aim of life. In spite of that fact churches of all denominations in the United States were able to announce every year considerable additions to their memberships, showing that they were having a powerful influence on the life of the people. One of the most notable developments of recent years had been the radio-casting of sermons all over the country.

Patrick McCormick, vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields presiding, said that British experience was that radio-casting religious services was a good thing.

Among other American speakers at the conference are Dr. Warren Lincoln Rogers, Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio, and Dr. Harris E. Kirk, Baltimore.

## CELEBRATES MILLENNIUM

PRAGUE—Though the greatest celebrations are reserved for September next, the commemoration of the millennium of the Czechoslovak hero, Prince Wenceslas, opened during last week-end with a procession and a display of gymnastics. Delegations from England, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia and Belgium were present.

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<b>Hires Root Beer</b>	22c	<b>Assorted Jelly</b>	7 oz. 9c
<b>S &amp; B Frankforts</b>	23c	<b>Sliced Dried Beef</b>	1 1/2 oz. 24c
<b>Finest Pineapple</b>	Sliced Lge. 29c	<b>Peanut Butter</b>	Lb. 17c
<b>Underwood's</b>	DEVELOPED No. 1/4 33c No. 1/2 19c	<b>Sandwich Spread</b>	8 oz. Jar 21c
<b>Radio Ginger Ale</b>	Contents Only 2 Lge. Bot. 25	<b>Comet Rice Flakes</b>	Pkg. 13c
<b>Pappy's Marmalade</b>	1 1/2 oz. 25c	<b>Norwegian Sardines</b>	Standard Can 10c
<b>Finest Cider Vinegar</b>	10c	<b>Quaker Toilet Tissue</b>	3 Rolls 25c
<b>Pompeian Olive Oil</b>	8 oz. Tin 29c	<b>Pep Tooth Paste</b>	Tube 19c
<b>Mayonnaise</b>	Finest 8 oz. Jar 21c	<b>Gorton's FLAKED FISH</b>	2 CANS 21c
<b>Toddy</b>	Add Milk and Shake Well 8 oz. Tin 25c		
<b>Baked Beans</b>	2 Large Cans 35c	<b>FANCY BLUE ROSE Rice</b>	2 LB. 11c
<b>KIRKMAN'S Soap Chips</b>	PKG. 9c	<b>SUNSHINE'S FAMOUS CHOC. COOKIE—FILLED WITH CREAM.</b>	
		<b>Hydrox</b>	LBS. 33c

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# Boy Scouts of World Mobilizing for 'Coming-of-Age' Anniversary in England

## U. S. BOY SCOUTS TO CELEBRATE 21ST BIRTHDAY

Movement Is All the Time Making Great Progress—Has Many Activities

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW YORK—While 1929 of their brother Scouts are sailing for Europe this month to take part in the World Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead, Eng., the nearly 825,000 Boy Scouts of America and their leaders who are staying at home are planning to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the Boy Scout movement by making the year 1929 the most outstanding, in point of progress, in the history of Scouting in the United States.

To make possible a still more rapid growth of the Boy Scout movement and to make the Scouting program available to every boy in the Nation, Scout officials say that special emphasis will be put this year and during the next five years in the development and training of volunteer leaders.

These leaders, most of them from the ranks of Scouting, will be trained to further the activities of the three great branches of Scouting, troop scouting for the city boy, rural and lone scouting for the country boy, and sea scouting for the older boy, who is still seeking adventure.

**Younger Boy Program**  
In addition to the expansion of these three programs, preliminary work has been started on a Younger Boy Program, to bring under the character building and citizenship training influences of the movement, boys ranging in age from 8 to 12 years. Already experimental groups of boys of this age have been started in different parts of the country and the program is being developed under the auspices of a large committee of prominent educators.

Mr. H. H. Hurt, editor of the Boy Scout Handbook, is the director of Younger Boy Research. The training of volunteer leaders under the auspices of the educational and camping departments of the Boy Scouts will, in a period of five years, bring to the movement enough leaders to give every boy of Scout age an opportunity to be a Scout. The educational department is sponsoring the training of Scout masters and other Scout volunteer leaders. The camping department is training men in the specialized activities having to do with Scout camping—swimming, life-saving,

camp sanitation and every other phase of outdoor activities. The work of training volunteer leaders has made marked progress already in the number of volunteer leaders enrolled throughout the United States. Figures from the statistical department of the Boy Scouts of America show that where last year there were 132,350 volunteer leaders, there are at present 224,122 enrolled. The increase of volunteer leaders, says Scout officials, is rapidly making it possible to put every section of the United States under Scout Council sponsorship, and is making the expansion of the Scout movement into the rural field possible.

The selection of Paul A. Siple, Scout of Erie, Pa., to participate in the Byrd Antarctic Expedition because of his Sea Scout training, and the splendid record of achievement that he has made as one of the outstanding members of the Byrd party, has had a marked effect on the growth of the Sea Scout movement. Last year there were only 3900 Sea Scouts enrolled.

**Increase of Sea Scouts**  
At present there are more than 5000. The Sea Scout movement is open only to those boys over 15 years of age, who have had previous Scout training and who are especially adapted, both physically and mentally, to take part in seamanship activities. Through the Rural Scout program, Boy Scouts of the farming areas of the country are given an opportunity to participate in Scouting activities, both recreational and vocational, under the leadership of adult Lone Scout guides.

These Rural Scouts, living in portions of the country where it is impossible to organize a Boy Scout troop and where members because of the working hours of the boys, can, at their own convenience carry on a program of Scouting, under the leadership of their Lone Scout guides. These Lone Scout Guides are outstanding men of the rural communities in which the Scouts live, who are familiar with the Scout program and can direct the boy in his activities.

**Boy Scout Literature**  
In talking of the growth of the Boy Scout movement in America it is essential to point out the influence that the movement has had on the boyhood of the life of the Nation in general through its vast field of literature. Nine hundred thousand copies of the new Handbook for Boys, published by the Boy Scouts of America, have already been distributed, and this book, coming off the presses at the rate of 500,000 a year, is reputed to have a larger circulation than any other book, with the exception of the Bible. Leading educators and scholars have said that it is the greatest book in the world for boys.

More than a score of other handbooks in various subjects in which boys are interested have also been put out by the editorial department in the Boy Scout Service Library. Of especial significance is the new "Patrol Leaders' Handbook," which will be off the press in about another month. This book, a companion book to the "Handbook for Boys," and written by Scout Master William Hillcourt, with the aid of writers, educators and outdoorsmen from all over the world, is said to be an outstanding piece of Scout literature. The 88 Merit Badge pamphlets of Scouting in vocational, scientific and other highly specialized subjects, are themselves one of the most complete educational libraries in America.

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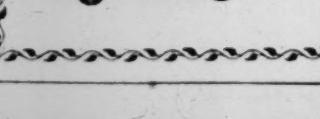
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## Plenty of Room in the Great Out of Doors



Upper—Norwegian Jamboree Camp. Lower—Japanese Boy Scouts in Camp in England.



Upper—Norwegian Jamboree Camp. Lower—Japanese Boy Scouts in Camp in England.

Influence of the Scout movement is well shown by the report in which an instance is given of a patrol which counted on its strength a European planter, an Indian vakil (lawyer), a Kandyan chief, an inspector of schools, a schoolmaster, an agricultural instructor and a Government clerk.

The list of scouters and patrol leader's courses held through the year testifies to the fact that Scouting is very much alive in Ceylon. In 1928 a body of 150 Ceylon Scouts attended the Madras Jamboree and created a great impression by the excellence of their work and displays.

**Boy Scout Camps Attracting Many Youths in Sweden**

**Scoutforbund Reports 11,200 Members—Organization Has 1000 Wolf Cubs**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STOCKHOLM—In 1909, the first Swedish Boy Scout troop was formed in Gothenburg by the present Swedish Chief Scout, Maj. Ebbe Lieberath, who also made a Swedish translation of "Scouting for Boys."

During 1910 and 1911, scout troops were formed in nearly all towns. To get uniformity in training, troops of Stockholm and Gothenburg invited all troops to send representatives to a joint meeting here in 1912, where the Swedish Scoutforbund was formed.

In June, 1912, the first national camp was held in Stockholm, attended by 900 Scouts, including Norwegian, Danish and German, and in 1914, the second was held at Malmö. During the war no national camps were arranged.

In 1923, the first real big camp was held near Gothenburg, with 1800 participants from six nations, and in 1927, the fifteenth anniversary, a real "Jamboree" took place at Beate-lund, near Stockholm, with 4000 Scouts from 16 nations, and visited by the Chief Scout of the world and Hubert Martin.

The present strength of the association is approximately 11,200 members, including 1200 officers, 9000 Scouts and 1000 wolf cubs.

**Austrian Youths Get Fine Training**

**Many Camps Established in the Loveliest Regions of the Alps**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—The Oesterreichische Pfadfinder-Bund (Austrian Boy Scouts Association) is the first and oldest Scout organization in Austria.

The number of Scouts is actually less than in the three preceding years but the report states that scouting in Austria has been undergoing a change as the initial enthusiasm has waned a deeper and truer Scout idea is growing up which will give a surer foundation.

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**Yorkshire Erects Manual School**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SHEFFIELD—Education in the West Riding of Yorkshire makes a notable advance in the opening of a new Middle School at Conisborough, the village in which the action of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" so largely takes place. The school has been erected at a cost of about £25,000, and according to the chairman of the West Riding Education Committee, it

"is the last word in education and building."

It is said that the difference between a secondary school and a middle school is that the former is for those who write, and the latter for those who do manual work. The experiment of the Sheffield Education Committee in establishing middle schools has fully justified itself, for, notwithstanding their special aptitude for manual dexterity, the pupils of these schools have held their own with their secondary school rivals even in purely academic examinations.

**Scout Movement Well Grounded on Polish Chivalry**

**Two Great Ideals Served by the Organization, Whose Motto Is 'Watch!'**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WARSAW—The Scouting movement in Poland breathes in its development the great Christian ideal with which the Polish nation has been imbued for centuries.

Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell's method of education has found in Poland ground prepared by Polish chivalry and national traditions. Polish Scouting works above all things to realize two great ideals: to serve God and the fatherland. Their motto is "Czuwaj!" (Watch!).

The first Scout troops were formed in Lwow in 1911, and in 1913 a troop of Polish Scouts were presented to General Baden-Powell during the first jamboree in Birmingham. It was not without difficulty that the Scouts were made to understand in spite of different parts of Poland being under Austrian, Russian or Prussian domination, they were neither Austrian, nor Russian, nor even Prussian. It was insisted that there was only one historic appellation for them, and that was Polish. They finally obtained satisfaction in the name of the international brotherhood of Scouts.

**Belgian Scouts Report Growth**

**Federation of Nine Counties Has 164 Units Totalling 6000 Members**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRUSSELS—The first Roman Catholic Scouts of Belgium amalgamated into a regular association at the beginning of 1912, owing largely to the endeavors of Jean Corbier, Chief Scout. They were settling into their stride when the Great War rolled up and put a stop to all but clandestine scout activity.

After a good deal of work and a few years the outlook seems bright. The association has enrolled practically all Roman Catholic Scouts.

The association federates the nine county associations, subdivided into 26 districts, numbering together 164 units—154 troops of Boy Scouts, 61 Rover clans, 49 Cubpacks, 5 troops of sea Scouts—and just over 600 active members. The special branch of the "Catholic Scouts of Belgium Congo" counts 23 troops, 1 Rover clan, 2 Cubpacks with about 800 boys.

Official magazines are Bestuurlijk Berichtblad; Bulletin administratif. Magazines for leaders: Leidsblad; Bulletin des Chefs. Magazines for Scouts: De Scout; Le Boy-Scout Belge.

**SCOUT IDEA WANES SLIGHTLY IN BURMA**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
RANGOON, Burma—At the end of June, 1928, the Burma Scout roll numbered 3430. The experiment is being made of extending scouting into the villages.

The number of Scouts is actually less than in the three preceding years but the report states that scouting in Burma has been undergoing a change as the initial enthusiasm has waned a deeper and truer Scout idea is growing up which will give a surer foundation.

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# Character Training and Citizenship Stressed in Programs of Scout Leaders

## BOY SCOUTING MAKES ADVANCE IN ALBANIA

National Headquarters Brings Unity Among Troops—400 Registered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TIRANA, Albania.—Generally speaking, the people of the "Eagle Land" had no previous ideas about scouting. It was in 1921 that the Albanian Government, realizing the importance of this movement, passed orders to the different mayors for the formation of Scout troops in their towns.

As time went on there came some young people, educated either in Europe or in America, who started organizing Scout troops. There was a lack of uniformity from every point of view. Besides, working independently, the majority of those troops went to naught.

However, a great improvement was made during the last year by the coming to Tirana of all the Scout masters, who decided about the organization of the Boy Scout Association in Albania. Elizabeth, Countess of Carnarvon, was one of the greatest factors that contributed to the realization of this. Mohamed Konitza was chosen Chief Scout of Albania, and this, of course, brought about unification, which was strengthened by the fact that His Majesty the King became the patron of the Boy Scouts organization. Thus at the present there is the national headquarters, whose duty is to see for the advancement of Scouting in every corner of the Kingdom.

There has been no literature in Albania concerning Scouting, so there could be no trained group of people who could organize Scout troops in the real sense of the word. There is only one translation on Scouting, more or less leading with fundamentals. However, it is hoped to ameliorate the situation by bringing into light the "Rules and Regulations" and the "First Steps in Scouting," which will be helpful to both Scout masters and boys.

The present number of registered Scouts is about 400, the majority working for the second class tests. The uniformity is slight, but the English Scouts, with slight changes. People who know something about it believe that the Albanian youth guided by ideals of scouting will be a great factor toward betterment of conditions in the country.

## Scout Founder Traces Ideals to Many Lands

(Continued from Page 1)

proficiency in different lines of work. We were getting pretty near to the Boy Scout, weren't we?

**Book Used by Schools**  
"When I got back from South Africa in 1904 nobody was more surprised than I was to find that my book, 'Aids to Scouting,' which had been written for young soldiers, had been adopted by schools for teaching children the elements of observation, deduction, resourcefulness and the other attributes of a good scout."

"Miss Charlotte Mason, head of Ambleside Teachers' Training College, was recommending it for those who had to train children, and this gave me the thought that the appeal of Scouting to boys if adapted to non-military purposes might be of value as a training for citizens. This led to the first Boy Scouts camp on Brownside Island in Poole."

"You ask why Scouts shake hands with the left hand. Well, just to make it different and a sort of secret sign which boys like. And the salute with three fingers up for Scouts and two for Cubs is for the three points of Scout Law."

"But to return to Brownside Island. We had boys from every kind of school and a few good men in charge and a patrol leader for each group. We all lived like elder and younger brothers, and the experiment was such a success that I was encouraged to go on."

**Spread to 42 Countries**  
"The training of the South African Constabulary mixed with some ideas culled from the Zulus and other African tribes, some methods of the Spartans, the ancient British and Irish training of boys, the Bushido of Japan, and various more modern methods, all these were called upon and adapted to a new system through which the boy might develop himself into a useful citizen. It was realized, too, that a separate movement was required to deal with the ever-growing number of boys who were taking it up."

"In January, 1908, I brought out 'Scouting for Boys.' It appeared in six fortnightly parts and before they were finished troops were springing up all over the country, so that when a year later a meeting called at the Crystal Palace no fewer than 11,000 boys turned up."

"And the movement has gone on, ever growing, until today it has spread to 42 countries and numbers nearly 2,000,000, and is still growing. It is not confined to any one class, but appeals equally to the boys of Eton College and those of a London slum and to the lame, blind and even mentally deficient."

**Work Taken to Prisons**  
"In Ceylon and India, scouting has been introduced into the jails and is working with very hopeful results. The Toc H journal recently had a description of a visit to a prison, where the superintendent, a 'Toc H' man, is Scoutmaster of a troop composed of prisoners serving sentences of two years or more. One patrol leader was serving a 20-year sentence. The patrols slept together in their 'Rover Den.'"

"They maintained discipline by a Court of Honor and on one occasion went off on a first-class hike without warders. And, as in the case of moral defectives, so with mentally and physically defective children, scout-

## 'Go Forward,' Message Voiced by Chief Scout to Boys of 42 Countries

The following letter to the Boy Scouts of the world was written especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell:

Brother-Scouts!

Fifty thousand Boy Scouts will be at our Jamboree Camp in August. They are coming from forty-two different countries.

But this means another 1,700,000 of you will NOT be there.

So it is to you absentees I want to say that I shall be thinking of you all on the great occasion, and I shall hope that those who represent you at the Camp will bring back to you good accounts of what they saw there of our great brotherhood and will tell you how we all want to go forward now, Scouts and Scouters together, to make a bigger thing of the movement in all countries so as to bring about, more widely, friendliness and peace between nations.

Robert Baden-Powell

ing gives them an interest in life which was formerly denied to them. "In 1910, when the movement had spread to 124,000, I felt I had to devote my entire time to it, and in 1912 our aims and methods were included into by the Privy Council and we were officially recognized by the grant of a royal charter."

"Although the whole training of the Scout is pacific and non-military, their reliability was well proved during the war, both by the boys who were still Scouts and by those who had been. By these latter more than 1000 decorations for gallantry were won, including 11 Victoria Crosses."

**Bricks Without Straw**

"An old Scout, writing from the war front in 1916, said: 'What we have found chiefly useful out here is the ability gained in the Boy Scouts, to make bricks without straw.'"

"Dean Russell of Columbia University said that the program of the Boy Scout is the man's job cut down to the boy's size and it appeals to him because he is a man in the making. He is right and we aim at giving the boys and girls something to do in their spare time and to be active rather than passive recipients of instruction."

"Thus every Scout has to do something a good turn every day and it is remarkable how conscientiously, generally speaking, this is carried out. The troops and patrols are kept small in numbers so that the Scoutmasters and leaders should have personal knowledge of each boy."

"Has the movement a religious aim?" you ask. Why, certainly, for how can you do any good in anything without religion. Our object is to give such help as we can in bringing about God's Kingdom on earth by inculcating among youth the spirit and practice in their lives of unselfish good will and co-operation."

**Positive Attitude Connoted**  
"The promise that the Scout or Girl Guide makes on joining has as its first point—'To do my duty to God.' Note that it connotes a positive, active attitude—to do something."

"The further promise of the Scout or Guide is to carry out the Scout Law, which, simply put, is his duty toward his neighbor, much on the lines of the Sermon on the Mount. The Scout Law is a list of 'Do's' in the right spirit and not a series of 'Don'ts' under threat of punishment. It teaches that happiness comes only through service for others."

Sir Robert concluded: "The sight of boys of 42 different nationalities, differing from each other in color, creed and language, but wearing the same kit and obeying the same Scout

Law, surely opens up a great vision for the future. And it will surely encourage us to go on to spread the Scout movement and to make it an ever greater force for peace in the world and the service of God."

## Jamaica to Train Its Scoutmasters

Headquarters Crew Started at Mica College to Increase Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The census return in September, 1928, showed a total of 995 Scouts, Rovers, and Sea Rovers in Jamaica. A headquarters crew for the training of Scoutmasters has been formed at the Mica College and it is hoped that this will do away with the dearth of these, as the Rovers take up their work as teachers in various parts of the island.

The Chief Scout of Jamaica has presented a flag for competition among the groups. This is for all-round efficiency and includes regularity of attendance at meetings, paying visits to other groups, passing Scout tests, gaining proficiency badges and many other points. The winning group takes precedence of all others on ceremonial occasions.

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## AUSTRALIANS SHOW KEENNESS IN SCOUTING

Every State of the Commonwealth Making Progress—Employment Bureaus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—By the latest reports Scouting is going ahead in every state of the Australian Commonwealth, the total figures for Scouts, Rovers, Wolf Cubs, Cubmasters, and Scoutmasters being 29,004. Naturally the towns and the populated districts round about them have the greatest numbers. In West Australia an employment bureau run by the association experiences a demand always greater than the supply. The Wolf Cub branch, which is chiefly run by ladies owing to a dearth of Cubmasters, is growing in favor.

In the report of the Victorian branch it is stated that over 50,000 boys have benefited by Scout training since Scouting was introduced there. In Queensland the association has acquired a 99-acre tract of land for a much needed camping and training ground. A trust fund has provided Scout libraries both for troops and to assist individual Scouts to help to complete their education. An employment bureau has been started at Scout headquarters in Brisbane to assist Scouts to obtain situations.

From New South Wales progress is reported by all branches of Scouts, Scouters, Rovers and Cubs. Many districts own their own camping grounds, mainly by special lease from the Crown, and others are aiming in the same direction. Every endeavor is made to get every Scout under canvas as soon as possible. At the 1927 camp held by the West Sydney District at Waterfall some 700 Scouts took part.

In order that Australian Scouts may realize the international aspect of the movement—a difficult matter for Australian boys—a day has been set apart on which to hold an international and undemonstrative service and this is attended by the consuls of various foreign countries.

## Iceland Boys Spend Week-End in Camp

Most of Them Travel by Bicycle, Some by Motorcar, Others Afoot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REYKJAVIK, Iceland.—The Boy Scout movement found its way to Iceland at about the same time that it was taken up in other Scandinavian countries. The boys of the capital (Reykjavik) learned about it through English and Danish books, and took up Scouting. The first two organizations of Scouts existed for a very short time. But in the year 1913 a new society was organized, called Væringjar, after Norse warriors of the Middle Ages, and this society is still carrying on. A. V.

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## Persian Scouts Win Recognition by World Bureau

Movement Started in Teheran Five Years Ago Spreads to Many Other Cities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TEHERAN, Persia.—The Persian Boy Scouts Association was established at Teheran by Ahmad Amin (Zadeh) toward the end of 1924. Fortunately the movement received the assistance of the Ministry of Education and the various schools gave it special encouragement.

Ahmad Amin started a training class and prepared a substantial number of scoutmasters. In 1925 the Scouts gave a prize-winning demonstration before the Government dignitaries and the then Minister of Education, Nassir Eddoleh, presented medals. The movement spread to other important cities such as Mazandran, Khozestan, Gilan, Hamadan, Isfahan, Kirman, Kirmanshah, Kerdistan, Sistan, Esfabad, Irag, Tonekabon, and Khorosan.

under the respective supervision of Messieurs Bazargan, Sepهران, Ra-seghi, Khalili, Gram, Moeyezadeh, and Tamlil.

One of the encouraging features of the work is the rapid spread of Scouting in the villages. Six Cub Packs have been started in fishing villages in the Malabar district and there are as many in some other districts. Only those who know what Indian village life is like can appreciate what Scouting will do for it.

**SCOUTING SPREADS RAPIDLY IN MADRAS**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MADRAS, India.—The Province of Madras is divided into 27 districts with a total of 12,498 Scouts of all ranks. To meet the growing demand by Scouts for vernacular translations of "Scouting for Boys in India" translations have been made in Malayalam and Tamil.

One of the encouraging features of the work is the rapid spread of Scouting in the villages. Six Cub Packs have been started in fishing villages in the Malabar district and there are as many in some other districts. Only those who know what Indian village life is like can appreciate what Scouting will do for it.

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## DANISH SCOUTS ORGANIZED IN TWO BIG BODIES

Both Associations Active, Flourishing, and Valued Aids to Youth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The "K. F. U. M. Spejderne i Danmark" (Y. M. C. A. Scouts of Denmark) was started in 1910, and according to the original intention that boys belonging to any kind of existing organization would also take up scouting in addition to their other work, the Young Men's Christian Association in Denmark has added to its scheme of Christian work a fact of mutual value to the two associations. We number 3500 Scouts and Rovers, of whom 79 per cent are from 12 to 17 years of age, the rest being older.

The last time we held a big camp for Scouts was in 1925, when 2200 from Denmark and seven other countries, including Great Britain, met. In February we arranged an exhibition in Copenhagen which lasted for five days and was visited by some 32,000 people.

Some hundred Scouts are very much looking forward to the great adventure at Arrowe Park this summer.

Det Danske Spejderkorps (the Danish Boy Scouts Association) was founded in 1910 by Capt. C. Lemhcke, Dr. Oscar Hansen and Rector Hartvig Møller.

In October, 1911, the Princes Frederik and Knud became Scouts; in 1912, 50 Scouts took part in the first International Scout Camp in Stockholm; in 1913 the King and Queen visited a big national camp in Jutland; in 1920 the Rover movement was started, and Danish Scouts to the number of about 120 took part in the First International Jamboree held at Haderslev in South Jutland and a big exhibition was arranged in Copenhagen.

The present strength of the association is as follows: Leaders 500, Rovers 800, Scouts 4300, Cubs 900; total 6500.

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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## Panhellenic Women Build Hotel

WHAT was in the beginning scarcely more than a faintly glimpsed, nebulous, wish-like vision, wavering hesitantly, then hovering gingerly, to permit a more comprehensive of its outlines among groups of Greek letter sorority women, ultimately coalesced in their thought into a vibrant purpose and eventuated in the majestic 26-story Panhellenic Hotel for women on First Avenue at Forty-ninth Street, in New York City.

The Panhellenic Hotel represents the whole-hearted co-operation of large numbers of women who subordinated their personal preferences and sacrificed many social affairs to the one objective of erecting this home and putting it into operation upon a self-supporting basis. The preliminary preparations took considerable time, but the building itself was erected and opened within eleven months after the wrecking of the old houses on the site began.

### Gauging Enthusiasm

When these planners were ready to take the first step, they sent 2500 letters to members of the various sororities, presenting the proposal and asking those interested to return \$2. The replies brought 1000 letters with \$2000. This was the nucleus of what has now grown to a completed building \$1,450,000. But that \$2000 was sufficient encouragement. A board of directors was elected, with Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn of Kappa Kappa Gamma as president, and Alice Duer Miller as chairman of the women's advisory committee. Mrs. Hepburn became and has remained the active and responsible executive for the enterprise. No important detail has failed to receive her painstaking care. She saw the splendid potentialities of the idea, and purposed to make the Panhellenic Hotel a home where members and their friends might find not only shelter and comfort, but congenial, friendly companionship, the enjoyment of the warm handclasp, and the visioned beauty and art and culture as the prerogatives of the guests. The plans of John Mead Trowell, architect of the Chicago Tribune tower, were chosen for the Panhellenic Hotel. When it is illuminated at night it is one of the impressive towers of the city.

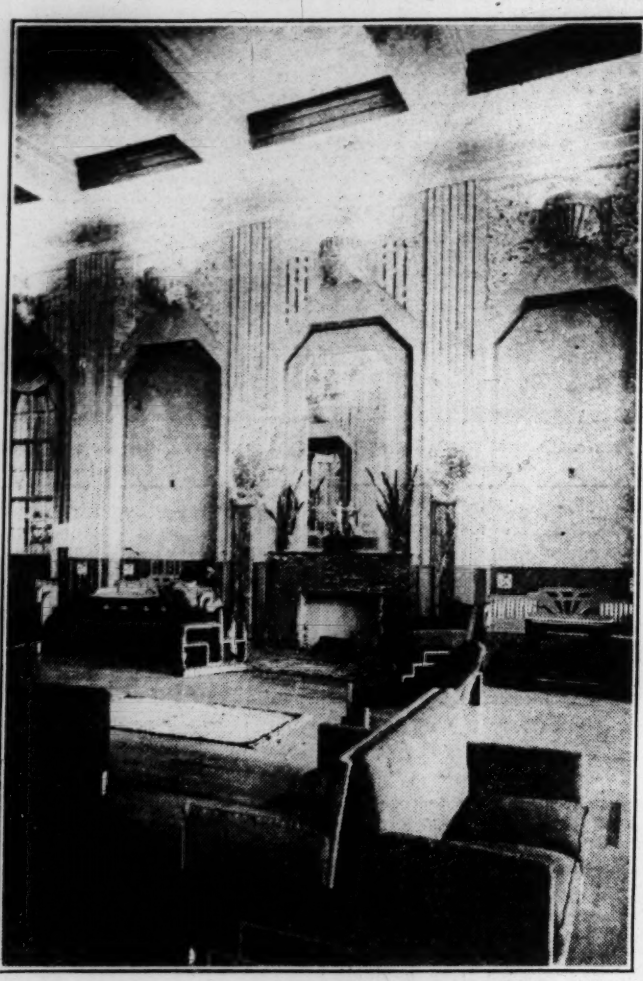
### The Decorations

Entering from the street one steps into a lobby with dark wood trim and gold-leafed walls, lighted by great pine-cone fixtures formed of overlapping diamonds of opaque yellow-gold glass. At the right is the Pompeian dining-room, where an excellent dinner is served for \$1, and where guests may help themselves at breakfast, cafeteria style. Back of this is the kitchen, which is the last word in modern equipment.

The social rooms are on the second floor. These are decorated throughout in the modernistic motif, beautifully and luxuriously done in a mood appropriate to the youth of today—upholstery, curtains, wall coverings—and the rugs were specially woven in asymmetrical patterns by soldiers in France.

The great ballroom is two stories high and measures 35 by 80 feet. It is supplied with a stage and a balcony, and a conspicuous feature is a huge mural in flaming red marble set in a harmonious color scheme of burnt orange, pale green, silver and salmon, accented by shots of blue and black.

The Blad Room, adjoining, so named because of its panels, which were designed by Rodier, is carried out in quiet greens and grays and rose color. Near by is the Tree of Life



Part of the Ballroom in the Panhellenic Building, New York. It is here furnished as a Lounge.

the New York Panhellenic Society, which pays an annual rental, but any member sorority may hold its meetings in the building, and 25 or thereabouts were convened on the occasion of the writer's visit.

The roof is an inclosed solarium. Its high windows looking out over East River on one side while the city may be seen on the other sides. Here, too, are modernistic furnishings. Altogether, the spacious, well-lighted room affords a luxurious place for quiet diversions.

Howard Spencer of the Park Avenue Galleries gave generously of his time in the decoration of these interiors and his expert judgment and knowledge were of inestimable value.

Throughout the 26 stories, colors and decorations have been chosen with a view to perfect the beauty of the whole. In certain north bedrooms, canary-color abounds—one seems to enter a golden room. Rooms where there is much sunlight are done in a soft green, accented, of course, by harmonious contrasts. The furniture is Early American. Each room has a private bath, or two persons may use one bath. The rooms rent from \$8 to \$24 a week, and Mrs. Hepburn explained that the purpose was to furnish a home not only for Greek letter women, but also for women of leisure not thus qualified.

**The Financial Plan**  
The financing was a large undertaking, but with Mrs. Hepburn at the helm, it proceeded. A loan of \$1,000,000 was arranged, contingent upon the sale of 350,000 shares of stock at \$10, which was undertaken by the different sororities. Mrs. Hepburn underwrote \$125,000 of it, to be paid later, so that the building

might advance. She also bought the property on either side, and has erected an apartment house on one side, which she will run for three years until it is on a safely paying basis, and then turn over to the hotel.

Mrs. Hepburn, who has quadrupled



Part of the Ballroom in the Panhellenic Building, New York. It is here furnished as a Lounge.

the estate left her by her husband, believes that it is necessary for women who plan to excel in finance, or politics, or any phase of business, to learn thoroughly the material of their professions and something of such contributory sciences as law, insurance, taxation, investment, with which men of affairs are fully familiar.

Because her knowledge is thus thorough and diversified, she has been able to swing the Panhellenic Hotel enterprise, which already is paying the expense incurred, though it opened only in October of last year.

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## Domestic Science Schools in Austria

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**FRAU HERTHA SPRUNG** has for the last 20 years devoted her life to establishing schools for the teaching of domestic science and dressmaking in Austria. Long before others gave serious attention to time and labor-saving methods, she studied and applied them in her own home in order to have more leisure to devote to social and other work.

"Our Austrian trade instruction is renowned for efficiency," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Austria," she added, "is the only country where there are still the old guilds, which have many rights and many duties. The trade education of the boys was one of the duties which the state took over and excellent trade schools were formed."

Nothing, however, was done for the girls until 1905, when the Ministry of Education invited Frau Sprung to take up the question. She went on lecture tours in the provinces, interviewing mayors of towns and members of Parliament. She endeavored to interest them by explaining the necessity for giving girls good trade and domestic training.

"Before the war this was not easy," she said, "but during the war men saw that women versed in household matters were able to do better during this unhappy time of want. After the war there was a great demand for schools, but money was too scarce to establish a sufficient number."

### Centers for Training

The first step taken in organizing domestic training was to form centers for the training of teachers. "Teachers from Germany or Switzerland," Frau Sprung explained, "could not be taken to Austrian schools because people did not like their way of cooking, and Austrian cooks could teach. The first school for teachers of domestic science was formed in 1906 in Vienna, one in Innsbruck and one in Bad Ischl. After this we formed schools for girls of 16, for the education of housewives and the daughters of unskilled workers. Each year a one year's course of instruction partly practical and partly theoretical. The theoretical instruction includes the keeping of accounts and the knowledge of the law, although at that time women had no political rights; that came later in 1918."

Another set of schools was established to provide a course of one year's training for girls that had left the elementary schools at the age of 14, the daughters of laborers, miners, and employees at steel works. Such girls could not be taught at a later age as they had to earn their living. During this period the elementary work of a laborer's household and go into domestic service. Others become seamstresses, but the training in either case has prepared them to manage their own households in the future. The girls attend the schools from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and are taught simple sewing and dressmaking as well as housework. They like to wear the national dress, in which they look remarkably neat. A great point is made of their personal cleanliness. "All these schools," Frau Sprung said, "are in the mountainous districts. As far as I know there are none in Vienna, as the Viennese do not want their girls to go into service; they prefer them to be seamstresses, shop girls or typists."

A third type of school for girls coming from the elementary or the lower classes of the high schools gives a thorough practical and theoretical domestic training and a good general education. These girls are intended

to enter some hotel or boarding-house, to gain experience in the management of the housekeeping with a view to becoming superintendents in large institutions.

### Trade School Work

"We also formed schools for dressmaking and needlework in all its branches," said Frau Sprung. "We studied the Paris schools a great deal and copied their methods, but we have kept to our Viennese technique which is more like that of the English, for the Viennese have a tradition of very exact workmanship. The training of a teacher for these schools is very thorough. She starts with three years at the ordinary school of dressmaking. Then she goes into the workshops for two years. After that she enters one of the schools for teachers, and if at the end of two years she passes the state examinations she goes as an assistant in a trade school where, if she is approved by her inspector and the director of the school, at the end of two years she receives her diploma as a teacher."

These schools belong partly to the state, partly to the communities or to women's organizations. They all get grants from the state and are inspected by state inspectors. They also all work on the same schedule and with the same textbooks and methods.

Another important work covered by these schools is the holding of evening classes for adults.

### Craft Work Among Indians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**ONE** of the branches of the home economics course at Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, Kan., is the teaching of crafts such as weaving, basketry, beadwork, and cross-stitch. The course in crafts is carried on under the supervision of Miss Mabel Morrow, who has been there for four years. During this period much progress has been made and the visitor is well repaid for an hour spent in the classroom.

The Indian girls are from 14 to 19 years of age and represent about 67 different tribes, including Navajos, Choctaws, Quapaws, Sioux, Sack-and-Fox, Chippewas, Utes, various Pueblo tribes, and many others. It has been the aim of Miss Morrow to encourage the girls to incorporate in their craft work the designs of their tribes, and to preserve the art of this primitive people. Generally speaking, the Indians are artistically inclined, and some of them have developed exceptional talent.

### Racial Expression

At first, the students wanted to use "lazy-days" stitches and "French knots," and after visiting the 10-cent stores would bring back designs that they wished to copy. Through patient effort they have gradually been convinced that they can produce more interesting designs by relying on their own native taste. The teacher herself makes very few suggestions in the way of color or arrangement, but leaves the problem

to the students. During the last few years, the girls have produced many beautiful designs in their own native style. Some of the designs are very simple, but they are well executed. Some are very elaborate, but they are also well executed. The girls are very proud of their work, and they are very happy to show it to the visitors.

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of design almost entirely to the ingenuity of her students. The results are remarkably harmonious, both in color and design. During the past year not a single girl has asked to copy other designs, but each chose to originate her own.

Because it is so easy to sell the craft work done by these students, the school authorities are considering making a project system by which the girls so desiring can earn money as they go along by selling their work. This would help them to meet their financial obligations and at the same time allow the artistic side of their natures to develop and find expression.

Some of the designs are worked in cross-stitch with bright colored yarns on monk's cloth. There is a scarf decorated with three conventionalized potato bugs, highly magnified, worked in orange and black. Another favorite design, especially popular among the Pueblo tribes of the Southwest, is the thunder bird. The students put these designs on window curtains, table runners, wall-hangings, cushions, bags and bath handkerchiefs. There are four hand looms, each having four harnesses and six treadles, on which they weave material for dresses, towels, rugs and hand bags.

### Better Homes Week

Clyde M. Blair, superintendent of Haskell Institute, is also Indian Agent at the Indian reservation near Mayetta, Kan., about 30 miles away. Two months ago an extension department of the institute was established in order that the women at the reservation might be given similar instruction in craft work. Two hand looms have been installed there, and Miss Morrow goes on a week to help out the women. Since they cannot speak English, she usually takes with her one of the Indian girls to act as interpreter. She also finds it helpful to take examples of the work done by the girls at Haskell in order to show the women what can be done. They are very clever at making quilts, baskets, and all kinds of rugs. The rugs are woven out of old stockings, dresses, coats, and towels—in fact anything that can be torn up.

During "Better Homes Week" a booth at the exhibit in Lawrence was devoted to the work of these women and girls. The display was most artistic and awakened much interest in the accomplishments of the department. Some of the boys also had a hand in the display, for there were model houses made of wall board with corrugated paper for the roofs and sawdust and green for lawns. Other interesting features were a miniature Indian teepee, a birch bark receptacle for holding maple sugar, a frame for drying meat, a tripod supporting a tiny kettle over an imitation fire, a little Navajo hogan, and a miniature loom on which was a half-woven rug.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Voice of the Sea Lover

EVEN the dullest schoolboy who has unwillingly struggled with Zenoophon has felt the thrill of that breathless moment when at last from a far height the gallant Greek band spied the goal of their perilous march, and cried, "The Sea! The Sea!" On desperate adventure had the Ten Thousand plunged until they had almost reached the gates of Babylon and then began the long retreat northward through hostile tribes across steep mountain passes filled with snow. But when after weary months they caught the first glimpse of the Euxine far below, they had found deliverance from one of the most dramatic crises in history. So, on a joyous summer day filled with eager thoughts of my rugged shore to the north, know something of the same thrill when at last I catch again my first glimpse of the sea. This is the moment for which I have yearned. Here I stand on the edge of the moving waters alone and find a strange content inspired by the sight and sound of the great deep.

Why has the old poet said, "You will never enjoy the world aright till the sea itself flows in your veins"? Why does this vista of the endless ocean waste bring this deep and full content? Why this mysterious sense of reunion with that which we love and have been missing day by day? In numberless ways have men in awe and veneration gazed upon the sea. Perhaps only the few who have been incomprehensibly to any of the exhaustless mystery of the sea, or can share these countless glancing lights through the experience of others. Only through the living voice of emotion in sea stories or sea lyrics, perhaps may we realize even the small part of this.

Yet the question gives me no rest, and I am not satisfied with the word of others however winged with the very spirit of the sea. I must try to find to myself and even to name, if I may, some gleam of reason for the strange passion which the sea alone inspires.

"Gather a shell from the strewn beach And listen at its lips; they sigh The same desire and mystery, The echo of the whole sea's speech."

As I listen raptly to that very echo which surges to me in best revealing voices, a voice from the waves answers every mood. Far beyond the power of the woods or the fields or the hills and even of the ever-melting changes of the sky the sea mirrors the surface of the human heart. Into the boundless response we look only to find in its depths the subtlest play of feeling which moves us at every moment. And in each of us that feeling which may seem unlike in human experience finds mysterious individual response in the sea. Or if we come to the shore in careless or receptive mood a message from the ocean never fails. Always to eye and ear comes the expression of thoughts

from some far coast and rousing strange echoes in the heart. No visible power seems to reveal us so suddenly and poignantly to ourselves and to image the great unseen beyond.

Not by the plains that stretch away to the hills or by the woods stirring softly in the summer breeze, but by the swinging tides, are we swept out into the sense of union with all nature. Is it unconsciously because we feel that the sea is more elemental than the land? Was there some instinctive belief that the waters of the deep were the original sign to creation emerging out of chaos, the belief which shaped the account at the beginning of Genesis. Before the creation "the earth was without form and void." But already, even before the appearance of light, was assumed the existence of "the face of the waters." Not until the third day did the decree go forth, "let the waters under the heavens be gathered together unto one place and let the dry land appear." What the poetic insight of the Hebrew seers perceived in those far-off early days have been amazingly reaffirmed by the guesses of the most advanced natural science of modern times in the conclusion that the first living forms and the existence of the sea strike us with awe. But none of these, not even the heavens themselves girded by the circle of our vision, are boundless like the sea. Every contour of the earth is limited, the continents are carved by the waves which yield to no control save the pull of the tides around the globe. Gazing forth, over the waters,

"Dark heaven—boundless, endless and sublime—when he has always found there the image of aspiration. When the sea calls as it has in all ages to the adventure of the unknown it is not merely the wanderlust or the explorer's zeal which moves us, but the deeper impulse to some unspoken quest of the very heart of man.

Upon the activity of men in groups, no less than to the single venturer afloat or ashore, do the oceans wield their mysterious power. Since the prehistoric days when early civilizations were cradled in the valleys of Asia, races have progressed mainly by taking to the sea and have forged ahead by planting new cultures along the shores of the Mediterranean. And not only has the sea widened the way of progress but it revealed a path across the waters of the Atlantic for less arduous trade routes in the Far East. It was only through daring, learned through the centuries, that the shores of a new continent were at last won for the new experiment in humanity's progress. It is the mountains which have isolated peoples one from another; it is the sea which has brought them always closer together.

In the light of these realizations impacts we cannot fail to understand why the sea has become the inevitable image of the higher levels of our experience. Constantly do we reach out to find living shape for all that matters beyond the grasp of our senses. Knowledge is measureless. How else then can we picture it but as a measureless sea upon whose shores we stand in awe scanning it over as our eyes strain to the horizon and know that all but this limited vista lies beyond? Faith, too, is limitless. Nothing but the sea can mirror the depths of it. Love that is boundless: how shall we tell of it save through the very name of the boundless deep? And the Life that enfolds them all, what can give it so full visible symbol as the all-embracing sea? It is nothing less than these all which rise before our eyes as we stand upon the shore. Where else in nature can we find such vantage ground where the forces of experience may unfold in vision before us?

"And I would that my tongue could utter The thoughts that arise in me." Thus would the poet divine this power of the sea to set to rest the emotions which knock at the language of words. Standing on the rocky coast he found the voices of strange and intimate sympathy in the waves that broke on the stones at his feet. Like now on every shore from the beginning of time he found in the roll of the tides the speaking image of the tumult and the calm of the heart.

Here on my own shore again do I renew my own communion with the great deep which has been mine for so many summers and which I share with men of all time. I cannot see far into its measureless mystery. I can only feel to have glimpsed some causes of its power, as I listen to

## Colin Clout

"Thus I, Colin Clout, As I go about And wander as I walk I hear the people talk."

He was John Skelton, poet, parson and observer of men, and Colin Clout was the name he gave himself. Laureate of three universities, the "Swift of the Sixteenth Century," Henry VII took him away from his parsonage to impart some of his wit and learning to his royal son. For this he was rewarded by his pupil, "Bluff King Hal," with the post of court poet, from which giddy height he satirized the world about him. Never were there so many abuses; seldom was there such plain speaking. Too plain for some, but "Colin Clout" never lacked anything in courage, invention or rhyme. He loved to walk among the working people and hear them talk and in poetry rough and strong he spoke for them. Little cared he for his fortunes as he gayly sang his scolding:

"His heed is so fat He woteeth never what Nor whereof he speaketh."

Cried he of the would-be-teachers of the people:

"He prates and he patters He chides and he chatters He is but a fool, Let him go to school On a three-foot stool, For he lacketh wit."

In the end brave Colin Clout got into trouble through his lively pen, and fled for succor to his good friend, John of Westminster, whose punning devices on his name still decorated the Abbey. And there in Sanctuary he lived happily and safely within sight of fair gardens and orchards, in the company of his cronies the Abbott. It was a pleasant cage enough for such a singing bird.

Round About a Persian Town

The situation of Kerman is beautiful. It nestles beneath mountains in the east, and in the south another snow-clad range rises over it. Ceremony makes it necessary for us to go from the Northern, where we arrived, round to the Western gate, to enable the cavalcade, now a hundred strong, to pass through the town and the bazaars. The Consulate lies three miles east of the town, so we prance and caper about for hours.

Lorimer meets me on the verandah of his Consulate and we go out into the garden. Through it are scattered houses and outhouses as in all these Indo-Persian Consulate compounds. The living-rooms are in one, the bedrooms in another, the kitchens in still another. They are all quite close, but such is the luxuriance of the vegetation that they are hardly visible one from another. The main building is extended by a domed loggia giving on to a paved walk along which stand four splendid cypresses, almost perfect in form and uniformity, smooth as velvet to the touch, and tapering to a pin-head fineness against the sky. Well did Persian poetry choose the cypress as the symbol and simile of grace. They are surely the most beautiful things that grow on earth.

It is quite impossible to describe the roses. They are of that small pink variety (mahmudi), not unlike the English dog-rose, heavy with scent, out of which the air is filled with the perfume of the roses. They are not growing here and there planted as in Europe, but banking up into walls, into castles; spreading out into tangles; climbing up and hanging garlands, waves, cascades, over the houses and trees, unfettered and untrammelled. How lovely it all was as I paced up and down the roof in the evening. Bullet-headed hawks were swooping through the air and every foot of all those millions was pouring out its scent. This laden air, a short hour afterwards, the nightingales are singing.

Spring is spread now over the sun and in every open space we come to, swallows twitter in the air. Even the dark, central arcade echoes with bird-song, for the Kermans keep nightingales in cages in front of their booths and listen to them as they sing. Their warbling is so sweet that they pay no attention whatsoever. Nearly everyone, walking or sitting, carried a bunch of green foliage round which roses and rose-buds were strung. The music of the warbling horses are similarly decorated. And the people all seem friendly. One old man, with a red henna-dyed beard, left his booth as we passed and followed us for several minutes, telling us how whether we were or not, he had heard of us. He had heard, he said, that we were going on a long and difficult journey: "Towards those countries you will not find difficulties, and you may fall into difficulties."

We sit down in a square where there are spreading trees that shelter dim arcades. Some appear to be devoted to fruit-sellers, others are full of mules, others of flocks that have been driven in from the mountains. A Seyid comes out of the crowd and we linger there talking. Of countless people, of donkeys, of melons, of loads of straw bound in this movement is the scene for me. We pass along twisting alleys at the ends of which, as we turn, the figures of women are crouched, washing copper vessels in the stream. There are nudes on the sides of each doorway and in the children's place. The smallest ones are propped up in them, the older ones play on the ground below.

How many corners did we pass where the distant mountains led down to the trees and the branches to the end of an ascending street bathed in sun, and this blaze of light again to the figure of some little girl, her oval face encircled with black hair and tied with a red henna-chieft, standing in the middle of our road amid the debris of fireworks.

The bottom of your streets, Kerman, is lovely beyond compare. —COLLIER KENNEDY, in "Suhail."

Four Winds

You volplane out of the North And the first moon In the wake of your wings.

You gallop, a wild horse from the East, Your erect gray tail Combed smooth as ice By the peaks of the Rockies.

The South sprays you forth From a huge atomizer, A heady distillate Of jasmine, Calla lilies And lemon blossoms.

You are a schooner Careening over the western horizon: A full rigged schooner, Sun on your sails, Pennants flying.

Four winds.

EMIL ROMEO FULLER

## The Embankment Gardens

PERHAPS it is on account of its close proximity to the timeless Strand, bearing its ceaseless burden of traffic out of the City and back again, that the Adelphi is so sweet a refuge—for it leads nowhere. Turning down Adam Street, out of the push and thrust of noise and animation, the old houses welcome one in a dignified, ponderous way, heavy with ornamentation, as became the period in which they were built, and digging their cellars, one below the other, deep down into stone passages connecting with the famous Adelphi Archway.

Underground the Arches run, as dark and cold as night even on the finest days. Anyone, passing along the Strand, can see the opening of one of the tunnels at the foot of a flight of wide steps; and should he choose to do so, he can descend the steps and explore for himself the underground maze, lit here and there by heavy yellow lamps suspended half way up the walls to direct horse-drawn vehicles on their way to a lower road immediately below.

At one end of the Terrace, unnoticed by the casual passer-by, is a garden in the wall leading to a twisting stone stairway which terminates in a cellar-like place at the entrance to one of the Arches. The explorer will then find himself crossing a cobbled yard before a quaint, broken-down cottage which seems to hold within its memory a store of romantic tales. But its black, blistered door is always fast closed, and rust grips at the metal hinges. Somewhere, here, Dickens, the ill-fed, ill-clothed little apprentice, used to wander between his working hours. Perhaps it is the thought of him; of Samuel Pepys, who lived a stone's throw away; of David Garrick, whose house stands in the middle of the Terrace itself, that makes this strange little backwater so alluring.

Miss Marjorie Firth, whose wood

engravings are already well known to readers of this Page, has caught the atmosphere of the Adelphi and conveyed it with much skill to her block. She has chosen the Embankment Gardens from which to study the grand old Terrace, where the London Offices of The Christian Science Monitor are so happily situated. In these Gardens the green, well-kept lawns, like peacefully between beds of brilliant flowers, and birds drink, unmolested, from miniature fountains and small pools of water.

When the Adam brothers looked upon the Villiers Estate and saw, with the vision of true artists, a noble growth of houses rising thereon, the Thames flowed where the Gardens now lie, and boats passed up and down, close to the stone-work. The river is still there but narrower, having given place to the little stretch of country. And those who can snatch an hour or two come to the Gardens to rest for awhile on the wooden benches, and drink in the ancient peace of this gentle, ease-giving place.

Adelphi Terrace, London. From a Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth.

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## The Two Processions

IN LUKE'S account of the raising of the widow of Nain's son, the two processions described stand out in touching contrast. We picture the mother, with bowed head, following her son's bier; and "much people of the city was with her." This was the procession representing death, bereavement, grief. Near the gate of the city came another group in which was Jesus, his thoughts uplifted to God; and many of his disciples went with him, and much people. This was the procession representing spiritual life, action, and joy. At the Master's command, those who carried the bier halted; and then there Christ Jesus awakened the son to life, and restored him to his mother. Can we doubt that the first procession was thereby scattered, and that many joined the Master's procession, eagerly inquiring of him by what power he had accomplished such a wonder?

It may be said that, since the advent of Christian Science, there are, broadly speaking, two processions of thinkers appearing in the ranks of humanity. On the one hand there is the multitude which is still believing in sin and sickness, death and sorrow; this is the sick and disconsolate multitude. On the other hand there appears a growing company of Christian Scientists who are learning to prove that the power of God is operating to save mortals, although all human means may hitherto have failed to heal, redeem, or comfort. This is a joyous procession, treading through obedience to divine Principle, Love, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 66), "Christian Science gives vitality to religion, which is no longer buried in materiality."

There is hardly an individual who is entirely satisfied with his daily life; yet he is apt to plod along, the slave of custom, doing the best he knows how to do, and awaiting further enlightenment on the problem of existence. Since it is stated in the Bible that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he," every mortal should ask himself of which procession, mentally speaking, he himself is an adherent.—of the one in which so many unavailing tears are shed, so much sin and suffering are experienced, or of the one in which the power of Spirit is daily triumphing over sin, disease, and death.

The ranks of Christian Science are largely composed of those to whom either health, happiness, purity, or prosperity had appeared to be irretrievably lost. But in Christian Science there is no irretrievable loss. Through spiritual understanding and obedience to divine Principle, discordant conditions give way to God's law of harmony. Discord and suffering are buried, and hope is resurrected.

Larkspurs

Larkspurs are sweet southern ladies Who never—no never—forget The exquisite ways Of colonial days That flower in memory yet.

Larkspurs are beautiful ladies With every breeze ruffle, they think They are stepping along To an old southern song And bowing in purple and pink.

KATHARINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

A Scattered Summer Dream

The pageant of the river bank had marched steadily along, unfolding itself in scene-pictures that succeeded each other in stately procession. Purple loosestrife arrived early, shaking luxuriant tangled locks along the edge of the mirror whence its own face laughed back at it. Willowherb, tender and wistful, like a pink sunset cloud, was not slow to follow. Comfrey, the purple hand in hand with the white, crept forth to take its place in the line; and at last one morning the diffident and delaying dog-rose stepped delicately on the stage, and one knew, as if string music had announced it in stately chords that strayed into a gavotte, that June at last was here. . . . All was a-shake and a-shiver—glints and gleams and sparkles, rustle and swirl, chatter and bubble. The Mole was bewitched, entranced, fascinated. By the side of the river he trotted as one trots, when very small, by the side of a man who holds one spell-bound by exciting stories; and . . . he sat on the bank, while the river still chattered on to him, a babbling procession of the best stories in the world, sent from the heart of the earth to be told at last to the insatiable sea. . . .

In silence they landed, and pushed through the blossom and scented herbage and undergrowth that led up to the level ground, till they stood on a lawn of a marvellous green, set around with Nature's own orchard trees—crabapple, wild cherry and sloe.

"This is the place of my song-dream, the place the music played to me," whispered the Rat, as if in a trance.

Back into speech again it passed; he was following the adventures of a dozen seaports, the fights, the escapes, the rallies, the comradeships, the gallant undertakings; or he searched islands for treasure, dashed in still lagoons, or dozed day-long on warm white sand. —KENNETH GRAHAM, in "The Wind in the Willows."

eine Gruppe geben wird, wo alle Menschen der Freiheit gelagten Seins, den Toren der himmlischen Stadt zu streben werden, und man frei sicher daseibst gehen wird."

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## Theatrical News of the World

## The Reader's Playhouse

## "Journey's End"

By E. C. SHERRIFF

BESIDES the companies which are now acting "Journey's End" in London, Paris, and New York, several casts are being assembled to present R. C. Sherriff's drama in other European and American cities. Yet persons to whom none of these productions will be accessible need not wait to enjoy in a dramatic quality of Mr. Sherriff's achievement in writing a war play with only men in the cast and with none of the usual surrounding military paraphernalia. It has been published by Brentano's, New York City, at \$2.

Mr. Sherriff brings home once more to us the horrors that dramatic effect is all a matter of style. There is no need of terrific explosions to indicate that a war is going on if you are able to unroll the motives of a group of English officers huddled in a dugout below St. Quentin just before one of the big drives during the World War. The events of the play are actually moving, and yet every one of them would appear to stand the test of probability. Because Mr. Sherriff introduces no fictitious "hero" theatrical scenes he is able to get large effects out of small occurrences. Always these effects reflect the seething drama that is being played out in the thoughts of these men.

This play is so significant that it could be considered from several points of view. It is first of all a masterpiece of craftsmanship, its first-rate characterizations, its arrangement of war as a cause of degeneracy, its revelation of beauty in human motives. But for the purposes of this paper we will consider the achievement of an effect of actuality through vivid understatement rather than through noisy exaggeration.

The author's description of the war scene is considered with those words: "The earth walls deaden the sounds of war, making them faint and far away, although the front line is only 50 yards ahead. The flames of the candles that burn day and night are steady in the still, damp air."

On a Tuesday morning the play begins. Everything points to Thursday morning at dawn as the time when the Germans are to start a big push. An officer is driving a tank over a muddy field and singing cheerfully. Lieutenant Osborne enters and there is an interchange of good-humored remarks about the quality of the drinking water, the attentiveness of the canteen staff, the unbecomingness of the kitchen. Finally they rather thoroughly picture the first in command, Captain Stanhope, as a fine soldier who drinks too much. Osborne loyally defends his superior officer, though he confesses that Stanhope didn't go home on his last leave of absence. We learn that Stanhope is subject to uncontrollable outbursts of temper, followed by remorseful fits of crying.

Stanhope discovers that the new second lieutenant who has been put on his staff is young Raleigh, brother of the girl whom Stanhope had hoped to marry, back in England. Raleigh so greatly admires Stanhope that he has managed to get his appointment straightened out. Stanhope, for reasons not at first brought out, is scarcely able to treat the lad decently. But Raleigh, who quickly becomes fast friends with Osborne, is unshakable in his loyalty. The explosion comes when Stanhope demands that Raleigh leave over the letter he has written home and is preparing to post.

Stanhope: Give me that letter!  
Raleigh: (astonished)—But—Daddy—  
Stanhope: (troubling)—Give me that letter!  
Raleigh:—It's—It's—It's private, I didn't tell you.  
Stanhope:—Don't understand an order?  
Stanhope finally tears the letter away, much to Raleigh's relief. The youth goes out. Stanhope is left alone with Osborne, who knows that Stanhope feels he has made himself, under the stress of war conditions, unworthy of Raleigh's sister. It is clear that he ever much he loathes himself, and tries to outface his disgust with drink and cuteness toward others, he cannot bear to think of Raleigh's sister finding him out.

Osborne has taken the letter, and now reads the part Stanhope wishes to hear—the part about himself.

Osborne:—He says, "And now I have come to the great news. I reported at Battalion Headquarters, and the colonel looked in a little book, and said 'You report to me.'"

Stanhope:—You imagine what I felt? I was taken about your trenches and shown a dugout. There were actually five other there—quite old—with grey hair—  
Osborne:—He says, "I've been in the front line with the men, cheering them on with jokes, and making them feel about things. He did the kids at school. I'm awfully proud to think he's my friend."

Stanhope sits with lowered head. He murmurs something that sounds like "Yes, please."  
We have seen three men shaken to their roots, and revealed for all that that was behind the scene. In this slight little incident of the letter. The visible materials are slight, but the dramatic effect is tremendous because it serves to draw the last veil from the characters of these soldiers, all honorable British gentlemen. It is because the scene is so slight, like everything else in the play, to the commonplaces of everyone's experience that it has such power.

It parallels in force the kiss the princess bestows upon the tutor at the climax of Molnar's "The Swan," so significant as a gesture that for a moment it seems to promise the failure of an important marriage of state. In fancy one sees the peace of Europe threatened. The unexpected disclosure of a bombshell would not have been so startling.

In a later scene Stanhope shames one of his officers out of his scheme to get away from the front by pretending illness. It is in this scene that the real reason for Stanhope's drinking comes out. He confesses that he is in a continual funk him-

where they cling to the stony soil, and live mostly by hunting.  
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## The Kaleidoscope

## Stuart Walker Company

In Cincinnati a movement has been started to endow a permanent theatrical company, with Stuart Walker as director. Mr. Walker has conducted a progressive stock company in that city for nine years. A capital of \$250,000 is sought for the proposed corporation.

## Voice Recording

There are now studios where one may obtain a "voice photograph" on a metal disk, recalling the early phonograph cylinders of wax upon which the owner could cut messages or songs according to his taste, using a recording device in place of the usual reproducing needle.

## Fay Compton

Adolphe Menjou's first talking picture, "Fay Compton," will be a special appeal in England, as Fay Compton, long a favorite on the London stage, has the feminine lead. Miss Compton's singing and speaking are expressively recorded, and the grace of her acting is always pleasant to watch. Thanks to the close-ups, one is able to appreciate more than ever how effectively she uses her eyes.

## Skyscraper Theater

On the fifty-fifth floor of the new Chalm Building in New York City is a little theater seating 200 persons, suitable for intimate dramatic or music productions, and wired for talking pictures.

## Book Trailers

Publishers have adopted the trailer idea used by motion picture producers to advertise coming films by inserting in the latest best-seller a chapter from a volume of fiction soon to be issued.

## Stage and Film Notes

Alexander Moissi recently completed talking film versions of one of Hamlet's soliloquies in both German and English.

Leo Carrillo is to appear in a talking picture version of Booth Tarkington's comedy about an Italian organ grinder, "Mister Antonio," which Otis Skinner has acted hundreds of times on the stage. After completing this picture Mr. Carrillo is to appear in repertory in Australia.

Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Snow Queen," has been used as a libretto for an opera by the Danish composer Finn Henriques. The composer has only recently finished his work, and it has just been sent in to the Royal State Theater and Opera in Copenhagen. The text is the work of Mr. Henriques' brother, Richard.

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## "Saturday's Children"

By RALPH FLINT

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Maxwell Anderson's popular stage success of two seasons ago, "Saturday's Children," has reached the screen at the hands of First National, with Corinne Griffith starring and Gregory La Cava directing, but a bit too late for registration as a wholly silent film, and a trifle too soon to attain to complete stature as an all-talking affair. Hence it wobbles between the two stools of the cinema, doing faint justice to the original play or to the powers of those entrusted with its screening. Necessary compression of dialogue gives the picture a scrappy, incomplete appearance, with the neatly worked out family album of the original play reduced to a few stray—and rather stock—items of characterization.

Then, too, only the most obvious and stereotyped part of the original text has been saved for the dialogue scenes, which almost completely eliminates the pungent, pithy nature of the author's work. In fact, compared with the original play, "Saturday's Children" in its screen guise misses most of the warmth and power and originality that gave the stage version its enduring power and appeal.

It is perhaps unfair to lay the blame of indifferent direction at Mr. La Cava's door—he who has contributed so many light and amusing screen events in the past; unfair because the dialogue sequences were made after he had completed his part of the film and thrust boldly into the picture at the cost of tempo and continuity.

It is also unfair to Miss Griffith to have to battle with a two-sided characterization as she does, since her speaking voice, as recorded, hardly corresponds with her unusually persuasive pictorial presence on the screen. First she is the familiar Miss Griffith of the silent films, and

then, with the sudden plunging of the picture into dialogue she becomes quite unfamiliar and at variance with her other self. If she had talked throughout, she would have had the advantage of a consistently worked out characterization, and the result would have been far happier all around.

Grant Withers partners her as the young clerk trapped into a too hastily considered matrimonial venture, and he makes the part convincing and understandable. The rest of the cast are relatively unimportant in the picture, but Albert Conti as the boss and Anne Schaeffer as the lynx-eyed landlady make their parts outstanding. The screening of "Saturday's Children" only goes to show that what makes for excellence in the theater loses much of its flavor and substance when boiled down to suit the screen. This continuous translation from one medium to another so popular today in the dramatic field is hardly calculated to enrich any particular form of creative work. Stories and novels written with an eye to being screenized, plays written with an eye to being screened, such material seldom can contain quite the same vitality as if constructed wholly within the limits of any one prescribed medium.

What the screen needs today more than anything else is a corps of writers sufficiently trained in the theater to understand the new requirements of dialogue but still having, first and foremost, a cinema sense about their task at hand. Losing the pictorial feeling of the original work, even with a possible elocutionary gain, is a short-lived victory. More than ever does the screen demand workers of advancing caliber to weld its many and intricate elements into homogeneous and harmonious films.

Basil Dean is directing a talking film version of a Sherlock Holmes story at Paramount's New York studio.

## Kelly's Theater, Liverpool

By WHITFORD KANE

(This is the eighth of Whitford Kane's articles on his repertory theater experiences in Ireland, England and the United States. Others appeared on April 16, 20, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18.)

WHILE I was on tour with Miss Horniman's company, supporting Miss Mona Limerick in Shaw's "Man and Superman" and "The Philanderer," and John Masefield's "Nan," I received a letter from Basil Dean, I had been associated with him at the Gaiety Theater, Manchester. He was an actor then, and also the author of some one-act plays which Iden Payne produced. But my clearest recollection of him was as an ambitious youth who used to make countless faces at himself in his dressing room mirror while in fun he repeated the phrases "I will succeed, I will succeed, I will succeed." Now he is one of London's most famous directors and producers, traveling as far sometimes as California at the request of the English author to superintend rehearsals for the transference of their plays to the "talkies."

The contents of his message to me announced that he and Miss Daragh had leased Kelly's Theater and were going to found a Liverpool repertory organization. Would I be available? Kelly's Theater was in Paradise and Church Streets and it was one of the many "blood-tubs" in Liverpool where goose-flesh melodramas were performed. Such dramatic high lights as "The Bad Girl of the Family," and "Sweeney Todd, the Fleet Street Barber," were relished greatly by its water front clientele. Liverpool's long stretch of docks furnished the majority of the audience, which consisted of stevedores, coal heavers and sailors and their families.

The owner of the theater was Mr.

## W. W. Kelly, who was a genial, for-

looking Irish-American of about 50,

with iron gray hair and drooping moustache. He was a man loved by everyone, even by the roughest element of the audiences whom he controlled. His wife, known on the stage as Edythe Cole, was his favorite actress, and she was even more loved than "Her Dear Kind Master," which was her pet way of referring to him. Kelly was a great showman of the Barnum type, and besides running his theater, he used to tour plays.

His most successful and money-making one was called "A Royal Divorce," which was a sentimental treatment of Napoleon's domestic troubles. He had a wonderful display of printing for this play, and the placards, which were always posted a week in advance, were so expressive that public sentiment was provoked. He had a wonderful display of printing for this play, and the placards, which were always posted a week in advance, were so expressive that public sentiment was provoked. He had a wonderful display of printing for this play, and the placards, which were always posted a week in advance, were so expressive that public sentiment was provoked.

Miss Edythe Cole (Mrs. Kelly) always played the rôle of Josephine and won all hearts. For years she appeared in farewell benefits announcing each one as positively the last performance but, blithely repeating the following year. The audience did not resent this; for they just thought it part of her greatness. There was not a trick of her trade she could not conjure up at a moment's notice and in her emotional outbursts she could sweep the audience off their feet. This was especially true at the end of the first act when she threw her crown at

the feet of Napoleon, telling him "she was no longer a Queen, she was no longer a wife." And later in the play, when she commands Stepanko, "I'm maid, to fetch her robe, as she must meet her visitor as becomes an Empress, she always drew a big round of applause."

In her curtain calls, too, she would appear so innocently surprised when the same bouquet of artificial flowers was so ostentatiously carried down the aisle each night and handed over the footlights. They loved her for everything she did and after each performance would admiringly watch her drive off in her hired brougham, shouting after her, "God bless you, Josephine. Come next year." Duse and Bernhardt have held their places in the hearts of their admirers, but Edythe Cole, the pride of Kelly's Theater, conquered more hard hearts than either of them.

I made my first acquaintance with Kelly's Theater in 1902 when Mrs. Bandman-Palmer's company descended on Liverpool, and my memory of one particular occasion was anything but pleasant. It occurred when I was playing the comedy part of Bullock, the policeman in "East Lynne," and as a tribute to the antiquated jokes which I lustily cracked in the part, Kelly's gallery showered me with stale oranges. I felt humiliated and vainly tried to point out to my employer that the same result would occur everywhere unless the lines were modernized, but Mrs. Bandman checked me by saying, "Young man, attend to your business. Audiences roared at those jokes 30 years ago and they are surely good enough now."

A British film company, in association with a Hollywood studio, is to make a talking film version of "Journey's End."

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(Answers to Questions Asked on

the Next to the Last Page)

1. John Eliot.

2. The horse doesn't deprecate

so fast.

3. Joseph Morgan of Berkeley,

Calif.

4. A small fish with a head and

tail similar to those of a horse.

5. The Latin "diversus," mean-

ing "various."

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Ten-Cent Music Lessons Open to Milwaukee School Children

AN CHILD attending public schools in Milwaukee can take music lessons on any band or orchestra instrument for 10 cents.

He does not even have to possess an instrument of his own. To take advantage of these practically free music lessons, which the city school system provides, a child must be a resident of the city.

As a result of this unique service, more than 2,400 pupils in graded and high schools now gather on Saturday mornings at one or another building given over to various kinds of lessons. Of these pupils, 600 alone attend wind instrument classes, and another 600 are learning to play stringed instruments. Piano classes are the most popular, drawing almost 1,200 pupils and requiring four supervisors. The pupils are taught, not singly, but in classes.

**Proving Successful**  
This is an almost new method, but so successful has it proved that other cities are already writing the Milwaukee school board for particulars and beginning to follow its example in group teaching. Accounting for the surprisingly successful results of the Milwaukee plan, Herman Smith, director of public school music, under whose jurisdiction the experiment is being worked out, says:

"There are many things that a teacher must tell a pupil who is just starting to take music lessons. Such preliminary instruction may easily be told 20 pupils at once just as well."

"What hasn't yet been generally recognized by music teachers, however, is that there is really nothing about the first two years of musical instruction which necessitates private instruction."

But this was what Mr. Smith and his willing colleagues in the experiment believed six years ago—that it would be possible to apply to the teaching of music those sound fundamentals underlying classroom methods, and that they would apply in music as they do in geography, arithmetic and history. The aid of friendly rivalry, competition and the encouragement that emanates from a group all bent on the same objective could then be taken advantage of.

**Aim to Discover Talent**  
The results of the past six years have demonstrated the soundness of Mr. Smith's views. The development of professional musicians is not the object of the Milwaukee plan, although many have emerged as a result of it. Its real hope, however, was to discover talent.

"Any child who has the urge to learn to play can have a try at whatever instrument he yearns to learn," Mr. Smith continued. "If at the end of two years, it is demonstrated that he has talent, he can then transfer to a private teacher. If he is financially able, and if he is not, he will have actual data to present to some benevolent person who may be persuaded to help him. If, on the other hand, these two years' instruction, at nominal cost, tend to show that in all probability he will never become a player of pronounced ability, it has cost him but a few cents and his parents won't begrudge him his trial at such a small cost."

It took only \$2000 to launch the Milwaukee plan. This sum, not specifically appropriated for the experiment, was taken out of a fund provided for music equipment. The school budget now includes \$15,000 a year for the 10-cent music lessons. From this sum the necessary teachers are paid and each grade and high school is gradually acquiring a valuable equipment of instruments.

**Violin a Close Second**  
Though most of the 1800 pupils who promptly took advantage of the lessons wanted to study piano, practically every band and orchestra instrument has its hundreds of followers, according to Mr. Smith. The violin still ranks second to the piano in popularity, with cello, the various horns and drums not far behind. Even in such a short time as that in which the 10-cent music lessons have been possible here, a remarkable number of boys and girls have become members of professional musical groups. They now play in bands and orchestras, not only here but in both near-by and over-the-continent cities. Three were recently selected for the national high school orchestra which is assembled yearly in Chicago. One was given a place on the national women's orchestra of Boston on the basis of her French horn playing. She is now a member of one of the longest established cultural orchestras of Milwaukee whose yearly series of concerts at the Art Institute mark it as one of the proudest in the country.

## Instruments Taught in Grand Rapids Also

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Grand Rapids, Mich.  
"A public school music conservatory with every teacher a specialist in his instrument," is the latest development in the school system of Grand Rapids. Instruction begins in the kindergarten and leads up to what is hoped will become a great civic symphony orchestra holding the young musicians after graduation.

"Formal instruction in instrumental playing starts in the fourth grade," explained David E. Mattern, supervisor of music in the Grand Rapids public schools. "In every grade school there are violin classes, ensembles of woodwind and brass instruments and grade orchestras. Bands begin with the junior high school. Standardized sets of instruments for grade schools are being installed as rapidly as possible. In

the junior and senior high schools the board of education furnishes instruments not used in solo work. The City Federation of Women's Clubs is assisting in the movement to have every club adopt a school and equip it adequately."

"Free technique classes for all instruments are held every Saturday morning at Vocational High School. All members of school orchestras and bands, string quartets, or other ensembles, are required to take the daily school class. Saturday classes or private lessons from an approved teacher."

**Building an Orchestra**  
On Saturday morning also meets the Symphony Society or Inter-high school orchestra. This society, Mr. Mattern hopes, will be the nucleus of a great civic symphony orchestra. Musical training in Grand Rapids schools begins with the rote song and the occasional kindergarten band for training in rhythm. Singing plays an important role in the whole musical training program of the school system. Elementary schools have assembly choruses to supplement singing in the rooms. Separate room songs are chosen to correlate with

the work in history, geography and literature.

"Not very long ago," said Mr. Mattern, "we were teaching songs but not singing. Now each member of a high school class in voice training develops the power to conserve, strengthen, and improve his voice. He becomes an intelligent musician, sensitive to rhythm, phrase, and tone quality, and their relation to interpretation. His singing is vitalized with imagination. The tone is fresh and free from all strain."

**In Junior and Senior High Schools**  
In the junior and senior high schools both choral and instrumental music correlates with the physical education, dramatic and English departments.

The schools' province is to discover and impartially select those who should develop musical gifts. Both vocal and instrumental pupils are urged to take private lessons whenever possible. The result is, of course, a great increase of pupils for the private teacher, who is consequently an enthusiastic and sympathetic supporter of public school music activities.

The Citizens' Committee, representing prominent clubs, is establishing a fund for the purchase of grade school instruments. Two full and three partial scholarships were given by this committee to boys who attended the National High School Orchestra Camp at Interlochen last summer.

**Guernsey**  
Dear Friends:  
I have a great fellow feeling with F. L. Q. who says "I eagerly rush to see what interesting letters The Parent has in it," and I would like to say how much I enjoy it, and how many helpful ideas I have gleaned from it.

I am sure very many mothers must have read with great interest the little article on co-operative home-making on May 21. We have three girls and a boy, and we have always tried to work our home on co-operative lines, giving each one their "bit" to do as a contribution to the smooth running of the domestic machine.

When they were too tiny to do anything else they were encouraged to help clear the table after meals, putting sugar, salt and pepper away in a cupboard near the meal table. During the holidays there is more time, and hosts are clean and the table laid for meals, while two bigger girls clear the table and wash dishes afterward.

During term time, help from the children is limited to what can be done before a very early breakfast, but it is wonderful how much can be accomplished even then, when the right desire is present in all concerned, not only in the helpers, but in the one being helped. Sometimes it would seem much easier to be a busy mother to do the "job" in question herself, but experience has proved that it is tremendously worth while to be patient and let the little ones learn, even if it has to be through rather trying mistakes.

My youngest little girl has laid the breakfast table since she was quite tiny and now she often cooks breakfast for herself and her small brother, who meanwhile fetches milk from a farm close by.

About 18 months ago my husband gave our small son a wheelbarrow for his sixth birthday, made to standard except for size, and an occupation that he really enjoys is collecting up rubbish and weeds when his daddy is busy in the garden, or carting away the ashes which are always sifted in a special place near the domestic boiler.

I shall never forget my delight when my eldest girl—then not more than 15—wrote to me from England, where she goes to school, asking to be allowed to do the cooking in the holidays, and until last holidays, when she was studying for an examination, she has done it ever since. We have not carried our co-operative scheme so far as the mother mentioned, but it has given me an ideal to work for. I think it sounds a most delightful plan, and full of opportunities for companionship, and development of character and abilities in all concerned. (Mrs.) H. Y.

Shreveport, La.

Dear Parent:  
I am not a parent, but read the Parent and Mail Bag columns. I like to correspond with thinking and intelligent people. Even better than traveling, I think first-hand impressions and ideas are enlightening. I secured a correspondent, a young man of Germany, and have enjoyed

the work in history, geography and literature.

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## Teaching Children in Dutch School to Plan Their Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam  
SOME 30 years ago "De Nieuwe School-vereniging" (the New School Society) of Amsterdam, Holland, was founded by Cornelis Vrij at the instance of a number of parents, who desired an education for their children that would foster the individual capabilities of the child. It was accordingly founded on high ideals.

One of the things the New School Society introduced was expert training in manual labor as part of the ordinary time-table. This was the putting into practice of the ideal to "bring work" into the schoolroom. Thirty years ago these were considered "new-fangled theories." But the results of this school institution have proved, on the whole, that it has not failed to prepare the children in an efficient and progressive manner for secondary instruction and higher education.

The individual element in education received a considerable impetus in the right direction five years ago by the partial application of the Dalton plan. Maarten Vrij, superintendent of the school, supervised this

plan as it was practiced in various schools in Great Britain. He made simple trials with it in his own school and afterward consolidated his methods, which are a cautious application of the Dalton plan. The Dalton system differs from the Montessori system in this cardinal point, that while Montessori leaves the child entirely free in his study and work, the Dalton system sets the pupil a task which must be finished within a certain time, but leaves full liberty as to the division of the hours in which the "task" must be done.

**Beginning Easily**  
In the first year there is not much individual liberty, for the children come from widely differing environments. During the first year, therefore, the object has been to bring these various pupils quietly together, in order to prepare them to receive instruction.

In the second year a beginning is made with the Dalton plan. Every morning, for an hour and a quarter, the pupils are allowed some measure of free choice in their work, but the teacher sets the task. The children have to divide their hour and a quarter by themselves. They are free to ask questions of the teacher, relating to their task. The teacher is the mentor. The children are quite conscious of their responsibility to finish the task entirely on their own account. In order to ascertain whether the silent reading has been well done, the teacher puts a single question which holds the key to the whole story.

In the third year a task is given for three days. Out of a total of 26 lesson-hours per week seven and a half hours are to be spent on the Dalton task. Here the pupil must concentrate his attention more closely in order to reach a higher efficiency in the time available.

In the fourth year the pupils get a printed task, providing for individual work for a period of one week; seven and three-quarter hours in this week are to be used for the performing of this duty. The result is that very little home work has to be done.

**Develops Self-Reliance**  
In the fifth class the Dalton-task also requires seven and three-quarter hours per week, but in the sixth class nine and a half hours.

**Brushing Up Rusty Shorthand Alone**  
FOR those who wish to brush up a knowledge of shorthand that has been permitted to grow somewhat rusty, without resorting to a complete review of the system previously learned, there is for doing so a method which the writer has tried and found to be successful without the aid of a dictator.

She had not had occasion to take any fast dictation for a period of 10 years, nor to use her knowledge of shorthand at all during that time, except at very infrequent intervals for the purpose of jotting down a few memoranda for her personal use. Then one day she attempted to report a lecture that was given at a moderate rate of speed and found that her lack of manual dexterity and the absence of mental agility in recording outlines made the task exceedingly difficult.

So in a desire to regain some measure of her former skill in shorthand writing and transcribing, and lacking a dictator for the purpose, the writer worked along the following lines:

A notebook and well-sharpened lead pencils, a shorthand dictionary and a copy of The Christian Science Monitor were the materials used. This newspaper was chosen because of the wide scope of well-written, interesting articles each copy contains and because of the large size of type used in printing the major portion of its editorial page. Large type is an item of importance when one is attempting self-dictation and shorthand writing simultaneously.

With the Monitor on the left and

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plan as it was practiced in various schools in Great Britain. He made simple trials with it in his own school and afterward consolidated his methods, which are a cautious application of the Dalton plan. The Dalton system differs from the Montessori system in this cardinal point, that while Montessori leaves the child entirely free in his study and work, the Dalton system sets the pupil a task which must be finished within a certain time, but leaves full liberty as to the division of the hours in which the "task" must be done.

**Beginning Easily**  
In the first year there is not much individual liberty, for the children come from widely differing environments. During the first year, therefore, the object has been to bring these various pupils quietly together, in order to prepare them to receive instruction.

In the second year a beginning is made with the Dalton plan. Every morning, for an hour and a quarter, the pupils are allowed some measure of free choice in their work, but the teacher sets the task. The children have to divide their hour and a quarter by themselves. They are free to ask questions of the teacher, relating to their task. The teacher is the mentor. The children are quite conscious of their responsibility to finish the task entirely on their own account. In order to ascertain whether the silent reading has been well done, the teacher puts a single question which holds the key to the whole story.

In the third year a task is given for three days. Out of a total of 26 lesson-hours per week seven and a half hours are to be spent on the Dalton task. Here the pupil must concentrate his attention more closely in order to reach a higher efficiency in the time available.

In the fourth year the pupils get a printed task, providing for individual work for a period of one week; seven and three-quarter hours in this week are to be used for the performing of this duty. The result is that very little home work has to be done.

**Develops Self-Reliance**  
In the fifth class the Dalton-task also requires seven and three-quarter hours per week, but in the sixth class nine and a half hours.

**Brushing Up Rusty Shorthand Alone**  
FOR those who wish to brush up a knowledge of shorthand that has been permitted to grow somewhat rusty, without resorting to a complete review of the system previously learned, there is for doing so a method which the writer has tried and found to be successful without the aid of a dictator.

She had not had occasion to take any fast dictation for a period of 10 years, nor to use her knowledge of shorthand at all during that time, except at very infrequent intervals for the purpose of jotting down a few memoranda for her personal use. Then one day she attempted to report a lecture that was given at a moderate rate of speed and found that her lack of manual dexterity and the absence of mental agility in recording outlines made the task exceedingly difficult.

So in a desire to regain some measure of her former skill in shorthand writing and transcribing, and lacking a dictator for the purpose, the writer worked along the following lines:

A notebook and well-sharpened lead pencils, a shorthand dictionary and a copy of The Christian Science Monitor were the materials used. This newspaper was chosen because of the wide scope of well-written, interesting articles each copy contains and because of the large size of type used in printing the major portion of its editorial page. Large type is an item of importance when one is attempting self-dictation and shorthand writing simultaneously.

With the Monitor on the left and

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The remaining lesson hours are filled with ordinary class-instruction. Mr. Vrij holds the opinion that this "cautious application of the Dalton plan" develops more self-reliance in children, teaching them to make the best possible use of their time, and preparing them well for later unaided study. Last, but not least, the individual is equipped with better general knowledge; he learns to dare to do things by himself, at his own instance, he learns to put his shoulder to the wheel.

And what of the bright pupil, who has finished his or her task, within the appointed time? Well, he or she may use it in the way he or she thinks best: reading a book, or studying. A fine opportunity for improving the education by self-tuition. It has been proved, that pupils make good use of their leisure hours.

One of the progressive methods employed by the New School Society is the application of manuscript-writing. This is taught during the first three years. In the fourth class this is changed into the new way of "sloping" writing. And thanks to the thorough training by previous manuscript-writing, this change can be accomplished within two and a half months. This is done to avoid difficulties for the pupils, when later they enter high schools where script-writing is not yet permitted.

**An Apiary on the Roof**  
In the "workshop" of Mr. de Vrij's school is a double row of wooden work-benches numbering about 26. Here it is that during two out of 26 lesson-hours per week, the boys receive expert training in manual labor: wood-working, carpentering, painting, metal-work. They learn to read professional work-designs and to make articles of practical use, painting and decorating them after their own plans.

Strolling through the schoolrooms one finally comes to the roof. Well, this will be the end of the trip, won't it? But you are wrong! Please put your head out of the dormer-window and have a look at the flat roof. There in the center of the town, surrounded by the roofs of thousands of houses, and chimneys and antennas and telegraph-poles of the busy city, is another humming city: an apiary of four hives with about 60,000 bees. And looking down at the play "end of the school, there is another active bee-hive. All the activities of a bee take place in the midst of the school population. For instance, the swarming of the bees. The children are not afraid of bees, for they are taught that nature does not harm them if they meet it without fear and with kindness and love.

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**Brushing Up**







# MARKET HAS UNSETTLED APPEARANCE

## Profit-Taking in Evidence in Some Groups—New High Recorded

NEW YORK (AP)—After moving irregularly higher in the early trading today, the stock market ran into a brief flurry of selling only to head upward again in impressive fashion by early afternoon.

The money held firm at 9 per cent, and there was some calling of loans, giving rise to fears it might go higher. It was rumored that some of the larger banks were endeavoring to prevent any further increase.

The wave of selling appeared to have been set in motion by a bearish reaction in the money market, based on predictions that production during the last half year would decline from the heavy output of the first half. Also, the liquidation was swayed by fears that the market was due for a corrective reaction.

Unsettling item in the day's news was the Automobile Chamber of Commerce figures on production during the first six months of the year. While output reached a new high record at 2,340,000 units, 26 per cent of the total was supplied by the largest two low-priced producers, and the average value showed a much smaller gain than the unit output.

The American Iron & Steel Institute's estimate of June production was regarded as highly favorable, showing operations maintained at 95.56 per cent of rated capacity, a negligible decline from the 95.67 per cent of May. The day's news also included an increase of 10 per cent in American Telephone's operating income for the first five months of the year.

American Telephone mounted 7 points to a record price at 240 1/2, on the low market. The stock of the company for May, the latest month reported, income fell off slightly. So-called hot weather stocks, such as Coca Cola and Jorden, also were well bought. The two named reached new high ground. Philadelphia Company jumped 15 points to touch 200 for the first time, and International Business Machines, Lackawanna Railroad, Missouri Pacific preferred and Under Packing preferred, were also well bought, reaching new highs. Greene Cananea, Standard Gas and American Radiator were well bought.

**Stocks Close Strong**

United States steel selling at its previous high of 20 1/2, led to 19 1/2, but Bethlehem was in good demand, rising a couple of points. In the money market, the Federal Reserve Bank's general electric slipped back 6 points, and such shares as Westinghouse Manufacturing, Allied Chemical, Northern American, American Radiator and Kodak lost 2 points or more. Chubb Peabody dropped 5 points to 53, a new 1929 low.

The list showed much improvement. In final hour a number of shares made sharp advances. Columbia Gas jumped 12 points to 125 1/2, new high, while American Telephone and Telegraph established a new high when it touched 240 1/2.

United States steel reached 20 1/2 again. Southern Railway, National Cash Register, Midland Steel Products preferred, Montgomery Ward and Abraham & Straus were up from 3 to 6 points each.

**The Close was Strong.** Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

**Telephone Bonds Active**

American Telephone convertible 4 1/2s, ahead of the bond market today, rising more than 5 points in the early trading to another record price of 125 1/2, as the shares sold at a new peak. The turnover in this active bond proceeded at a rapid rate.

As usual, the convertibles proved to be the lively issues. Reading Coal & Iron 6s maintained their activity of yesterday with a rise of more than a point on large transactions. Interest in this issue has revived coincident with denials reports that the company was planning to convert the bonds by use of an anti-trust waste. The refunding 5 per cent bonds moved up 4 points.

International Telephone 4 1/2s, another active share privilege debenture, made up most of yesterday's decline. Convertible rate including the 4 1/2s, which was virtually at a standstill. The limited interest was scattered through the various groups, giving support to Texas & Pacific 5s, Utah Light & Traction 5s, Anglo Chile Nitrate 7s, and other issues. The latter are receiving better attention in view of the plans for output curtailment to be discussed by Cuban, Japanese and European producers at meetings starting in Amsterdam, Holland, tomorrow.

United States Government issues and the foreign list ruled steady on unimportant transactions.

**NEW YORK COTTON**

(Reported by H. H. Hunt & Co., New York)

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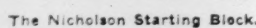
## Thirty Games on College Schedule

**Open Intercollegiate  
1930 Season**

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NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate baseball league

nounced Monday by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr. secretary-treasurer of the new organization. This will be the first official championship race of the league, which functioned informally last spring among the teams of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth.



SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO--The using of starting blocks in the 100-yard race, which has been a subject of controversy for some time, is now being used by the majority of the athletes in the world. The use of the blocks is now being used by the majority of the athletes in the world. The use of the blocks is now being used by the majority of the athletes in the world.

be played in New York in case the first two decisions are divided, but the final decision will be made by the league's standing unless the two teams are tied for the championship or for some lesser position in the league's standing.

April 9-Yale at Columbia; 13-Dartmouth at Yale; Cornell at Pennsylvania; 14-Yale at Princeton; 15-Princeton at Columbia; 16-Yale at Dartmouth; 17-Dartmouth at Columbia; 18-Princeton at Princeton; 20-Cornell at Yale; 21-Princeton at Yale; 22-Dartmouth at Yale; 23-Cornell at Pennsylvania; 24-Yale at Princeton; 25-Princeton at Dartmouth; 26-Columbia at Yale; 27-Columbia at Yale; 3-Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 10-Columbia at Dartmouth; 11-Dartmouth at Princeton; 12-Columbia at Yale; 14-Cornell at Princeton; 15-Yale at Cornell; 16-Princeton at Dartmouth; 17-Dartmouth at Cornell; 18-Columbia at Princeton; 19-Cornell at Yale; 21-Princeton at Yale; Penn-

June 4—Columbia at Princeton: 13—  
Pennsylvania at Cornell: 14—Yale at  
Princeton: Dartmouth at Pennsylvania:  
16—Cornell at Dartmouth.

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**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester .....	33	31	.681
Montreal .....	45	41	.523
Toronto .....	45	41	.523

Baltimore	42	39	319
Newark	41	41	500
Reading	37	39	407
Buffalo	37	45	451
Jersey City	29	52	358

**RESULTS JULY 8**

Toronto 7, Baltimore 1.
Baltimore 9, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6.
Newark 7, Montreal 4.
Reading 7, Buffalo 4.



weren't  
a bargain

*one!*

you fellows who  
aren't, as a rule,  
want style...you  
want comfort-

pay a fair price for  
you chose Cowards.  
again! Men tell us  
months' wear out of  
any shoes they've

Shoes built and  
these are bound  
I give you more

# The Howard Shoe

**Slit**  
*Women and Children*  
 STREET, NEW YORK  
 STREET, NEW YORK  
 STREETS, BOSTON

Thursday, 7:30 P. M.  
CSH, WTIC, WEAf

1980-1981



## AIR-LAND-WATER SPEED SERVICE GETS UNDER WAY

## Shipping Companies Combine With Trains and Planes to Cut Time

Commercial aviation, already linked up with the "iron horse" of transcontinental railroads, shortening the time required for transit between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is to be utilized by transatlantic ocean liners in conjunction with the 48-hour coast-to-coast rail-and-air service, and in the establishment of four-day transatlantic mail.

An agreement has been made between the International Mercantile Marine Company and the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., operating in conjunction with the Air Transport's 48-hour coast-to-coast rail-

and-air service, whereby passengers may book at the company's foreign offices or book the ship for reservations from Europe to points in the middle West and California, via steamer, rail and plane.

Reservations may also be made by those desiring, from California or other points in the West, to connect with eastbound steamers, at any of the company's offices in cities throughout the United States.

Four day transatlantic mails are planned as a part of the regular steamship service to Europe, to connect the Lloyd Line between Bremerhaven and New York by joint use of steamer and seaplane. The newest of ocean liners, the Bremen, which is to make its initial voyage from Bremerhaven July 17, for New York.

Part of the equipment of the Bremen is a Heinkel seaplane, and while the steamer is due at New York July 22, the plane is to be catapulted on the afternoon of July 21, with mails, to be landed at Boston that night. Arrangements are being made for the use of a seaplane float in Boston harbor and a speedboat to rush the mail direct to shore for transmittal to the main post office.

In event that the Bremen should develop better time and make the Atlantic voyage in less than 10 days, the seaplane mail service would require proportionately less than four days for mail to cross the ocean to Boston.

Boston being one sailing day nearer to Europe than is New York, is expected to be the regular terminus for the joint steamer-air service, according to Christopher deGroot, New England agent for the North German Lloyd line.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts**

**BOSTON**

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**HETZER BROS.**

Furs Repaired and Remodeled

Cold Storage  
564 Washington St. Hancock 3224

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**LYNN**

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**COAL**  
Anthracite and Bituminous  
and Wood  
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall  
Incorporated 8 Central Square

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**General**

**Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear

all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. Send for circular and terms. No letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Situations Wanted heading.

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**AGENTS WANTED**

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**POLMET. THE WONDERFUL POLISHING**  
POLMET that cleans all metals without liquid, acid or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "The Priceless"; sell at \$5 a sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Milnboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really interested. No investment. We will train you.

to believe all this misrepresentation about making \$50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments (bras, girdles, corsets) and concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to make \$5000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8B33, Springfield.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**

**SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$35,000**

The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 15 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the caliber indicated; a procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration or collection but a direct address of details. **R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.**

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

**HOUSE WITH ATTENTION**

**House-in-the-Pines**

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.  
Established 1935. For those desiring rest or  
performance in a charming, homelike, helpful  
moor atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catons-  
ville 333.  
Virginia Thredgill Edith M. Emmos

**SHADOW LAWN**

Home offering comforts and attention for  
those desiring rest and study; 8 miles from  
Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Ad-  
dress MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

**Tenace Inc**

**Genette Inc.**  
TEL. PRINCETON 735  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY  
Best House of refinement in the country; standards;  
peripenced care if needed; New Jersey State  
license. Descriptive Booklet. Under management  
of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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**LOANS WANTED**

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LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Wanted loan of  
5,000. first mortgage, private money, 5 years  
completely refinanced at current mortgage rates  
property appraised at \$50,000. OWNER,  
O. Box 246, Station C, Los Angeles.

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**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

**Good Opportunity for Women**  
 Agents in every community to sell our im-  
 mense costume jewelry and leather novelties;  
 assignments of stock sent; no expense ex-  
 pt express; unusually liberal commission.  
 48KING HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

**EXECUTIVE**—Experienced in trade as-  
 signments and sales with ability in writing  
 own knowledge advertising; engineering  
 education. Box A-16, The Christian Science  
 Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**SALESMAN** experienced specialties and  
 triple lines open for proposition. Box C-33.

Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison  
Ave., New York City.







## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: JAMES J. HILL.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American financier and railroad magnate, one of the builders of the great American Northwest. He was a Canadian, but as a young man wandered to the city of St. Paul, Minn., where he became clerk on a Mississippi River steamboat. For 12 years he had to do with river transportation, observing the westward trek of such families as obeyed the inevitable urge toward the far limits of the continent. Mr. Hill saw what could be done to help them, and he saw in terms of railroads.

In 1878 he and three associates bought the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, which had been in the hands of a receiver for five years; they reorganized the company and took steps to extend it, accomplishing stupendous tasks by private means alone. In time, as head of the Great Northern and allied railway lines, Mr. Hill supervised the extension of his enterprises through the Dakotas, Montana and Idaho to the Pacific coast; for Seattle, on Puget Sound, was reached in 1893. With other capitalists he organized the mighty Canadian Pacific Line; his own railroad system connected at Duluth with steamships operated upon the Great Lakes, at the Pacific coast with ships which were run to Japanese and Chinese ports.

Mr. Hill's vision of the economic future of his country was based on actualities. For he had himself lived in pioneer settlements and knew the character and needs of the settlers. It was his ideal to see every western state dotted over with farmsteads, to see lands tilled, crops and livestock improved and markets developed. This result could be achieved only with railroads, which put the most remote farm into touch with the great eastern or western ports. Thus the Northwest was conquered by railroad tracks. Mr. Hill devoted much attention to the welfare of those communities, which he had upon his lines. He was a man of varied sympathies, a man widely respected, deservedly regarded as one of the peers of the great industrial age in America.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Who was the "Apostle to the Indians"?—Odds and Ends. 20
2. What advantage has the horse over the automobile?—Editorial Note. 20
3. Who is carrying on the ancient art of chain cutting in America?—Art News. 20
4. What is a sea horse?—Children's Page. 20
5. What is the root meaning of "divers"?—Word a Day. 20

## Grade Yourself

## What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Purification**  
We find that the ideas of cleanliness or uncleanness, purification or defilement, go back, without question, to prehistoric days. Coming down to Judaism, there were definite, strict laws concerning types of uncleanness that one might encounter and the methods of purification that must follow.

With Christianity a new ideal was brought forth, emphasizing the physical and mental effects of purity and stressing clean thoughts as well as right actions. Purification was put upon a higher level.

The Latin words *purus*, "pure," and *fluere*, "to make," combine to denote an act or a condition which was free from error, impurity or harm. As we understand it, purification does not have to be attended by form, whether taken in the physical or spiritual sense. A voluntary cleansing of body, a wiping out of sinful desires or feelings, constitutes purification. It is a method of refining, literally making pure.

The fourth syllable is accented, *pu-ri-fi-ca-tion*. Sound as in use, each *i* short as in fill, a *u* as in bit, *flu* like *flu*, a *u* as in circus.

"There were six stone waterpots for the water of purification."

## Brevities

New Yorker: They used to tell the aspiring young magazine writer that he ought to do newspaper work, but that is no longer necessary. All he needs now is a term in the White House.

Philadelphia Inquirer: What we can never understand is how a garage man, who has been ordered merely to change a tire, manages to get grease all over the steering wheel.

Toledo Blade: A pedestrian is a person whose car is in the garage.

## A Quotation for Today

THE men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions.—JAMES A. GARFIELD

## Odds and Ends

## The Conversion

A former winery in southern California, one of the largest in the United States, is to be converted into a \$2,500,000 grape-product plant, cream of tartar, industrial alcohol and fertilizer being some of the products made.

## New Paper Money

In the new United States currency the silver certificates are blue, United States notes red, gold certificates yellow, Federal Reserve notes green, and national bank notes brown.

## Six-Wheel Trucks

The effect of six-wheel trucks on road pavements is only half as severe as that of four-wheel trucks of equal gross weight.

## School Thrift

Last year pupils of the New York City public schools deposited \$2,500,458.93 in the school saving system.

## Chicago's Countryside

When the plan to connect the forest preserves in the region adjoining Chicago is carried through, hikers and horseback riders will be able to make a circuit of 100 miles without using the motor highways.

## British Bread Eaters

The consumption of bread in Britain which had risen from 315 pounds per head in 1837 to 351 pounds in 1900 has now fallen to 311 pounds.

## Airplane Feat

A giant airplane carrying 36 passengers recently left Rogers Airport, Los Angeles, and attained an altitude of more than 10,000 feet in less than 20 minutes.

## Doubling the Dollar

One dollar at 8 per cent simple interest doubles in 12 years and a half; at compound interest it doubles in nine years.

## The Children's Corner

## The Ant and the Grasshopper Keep on Keeping House

IT WAS a fine summer evening, of breaking up housekeeping in the ant in winter sat on one side of the doorway of the ant's house and the ant sat on the other side. They had brought out two rocking chairs and were rocking contentedly after supper. And when they weren't chat-



The Ant and the Grasshopper Rocked Back and Forth.

ting and exchanging ideas, they just rocked back and forth and sang the Song of the Grasshopper. The grasshopper, of course, sang like a grasshopper and the ant sang as much like a grasshopper as she could.

When the summer follows spring Merrily we dance and sing: Chirpy Chirpy Chirpy Chirpy Through the summer day chirp we.

Chirpy Chirpy Here and there. Chirpy Chirpy Everywhere.

"Ah," said the ant, "if only I had such a voice as you, Sister Grasshopper."

"You have a very good voice indeed, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "Small, but sweet. I love to hear you sing."

"Do you indeed, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, very much pleased by the compliment.

"If I worked as well as you dance and sing, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "I'd be satisfied."

"But you do, you do," said the ant. "See how much good food we've got stored away for next winter already. That was a grand idea of yours, Sister Grasshopper."

"It was your grand idea, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper.

"Well, we won't quarrel about whose idea it was, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "because we never quarrel about anything. No matter whose grand idea it was, it pointed by the Dominion Government of Ottawa, and law and order is maintained by a few hundred members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, one of the most efficient police organizations in the world."

## What Maxim?

Lever but oft tilt do-sorrow that mat by lone do-say

Change One Letter in Each Word So That They Will Spell an Old Maxim.

Answer to Chain Puzzle: "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

## Dominion of Canada

## Northwest Territories

The great district known as the Northwest Territories now includes the land lying north of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, reaching to the Arctic Ocean; also the group of islands adjoining it on the north. It was formerly much larger, but in 1912 much of its territory was added to the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Although its area is still more than 1,000,000 square miles, there are only a few thousand inhabitants, mostly Indians and Eskimos. There are no cities or towns in the whole region, but a few white people live at the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

This great wilderness is divided into the three Provisional Districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. It is governed by a commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government of Ottawa, and law and order is maintained by a few hundred members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, one of the most efficient police organizations in the world.

## For Wives Only

There is a young man in this town who occasionally wipes the dishes for his wife. The other day he refused, saying it was "not a man's work." The wife got the Bible and read from II Kings 21:13: "And will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." The young man is still doing the stunt.—Walker Herald.

## No Vacation

"I sure sympathize with the fish," said the little boy.

"Why?" asked his mother.

"Because they are in schools all the time."

## His Reward

Young Lady (at post office): "Give me a penny stamp, please. But I seem to know you."

Clerk: "Yes, I rescued you from the water last week."

Young Lady: "Of course—you may give me 12 penny stamps and a postal order for 5 shillings."—Lark (Berlin).

## Its Circulation

A visitor to the small town was chatting with the small-town editor. "Do tell me," he said, "why did you ever call your paper the Pleasant-Blame? Why the Blame?"

"Because," said the editor with a sigh, "nobody seems willing to take it."—Boston Transcript.

## Looking Ahead

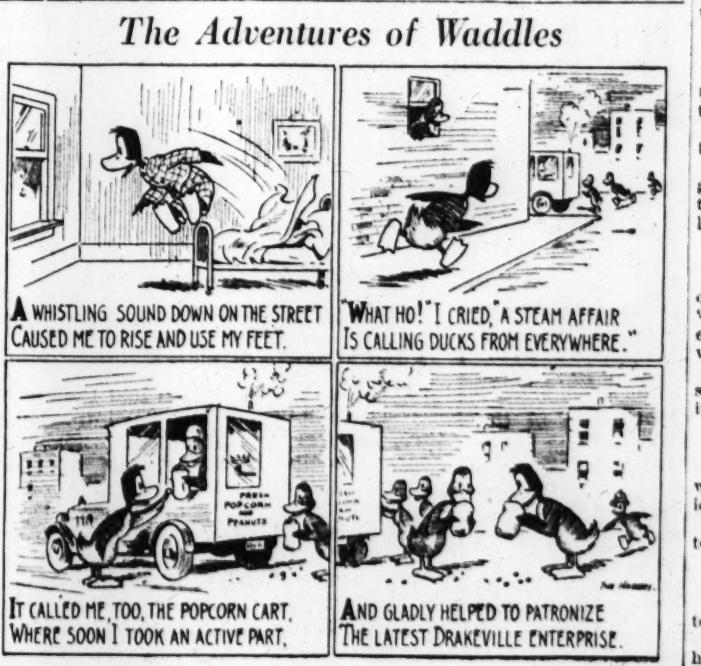
Mistress: "But why should you wish to leave after being in my service for 45 years?"

Maid: "Well, ma'am, I don't want to get into a rut."—Humorist.

## A Question of Tempo

Jones: "Why, my daughter learned to play the piano in no time."

Brown (a neighbor): "Yes, I've heard her playing it that way."



A WHISTLING SOUND DOWN ON THE STREET CAUSED ME TO RISE AND USE MY FEET.

WHAT HO! I CRIED, A STEAM AFFAIR IS CALLING DUCKS FROM EVERYWHERE.

IT CALLED ME, TOO, THE POPCORN CART, WHERE SOON I TOOK AN ACTIVE PART.

AND GLADLY HELPED TO PATRONIZE THE LATEST DRAKEVILLE ENTERPRISE.

## I Record only the Sunny Hours.



## Remembering

Denver, Colo. WHEN the local passenger train came to a stop on a side track to await the passing of the faster "special," one of the passengers leaving the dining car happened upon the young brakeman standing in the vestibule with a bulky package in his hands and a look of eager pleasure on his boyish face.

"Here he comes!" he exclaimed, and out of a cloud of dust on the surrounding prairie the passenger beheld a dog racing toward them. As they alighted the dog with uncontrolled joy leaped upon the brakeman, licking his face and hands and almost howling him over with his enthusiastic demonstration of affection.

By questioning, the passenger got the story. One winter's day two years ago the brakeman found a young puppy lying beside the track, shivering with cold and almost famished. He begged some warm milk from the cook and threw down some burlap bags for the puppy to lie on. On his return run the dog was still there and was fed again, and ever since that time the dog has never once failed to meet the train to greet his benefactor.

"My wife, and even the neighbors, save food for me to bring him," the brakeman further confided, "and when there is not enough I buy some, for I would rather go hungry myself than disappoint that dog. It's the greatest pleasure I get out of my run."

## The Call for Help

(From the Daily Herald)

REMARKABLE instance of mother love among birds is reported by a Daily Herald correspondent who witnessed the incident at Newton Mearns, eight miles from Glasgow.

A peewit, observing two men walking on the edge of a moor, circled round them several times, emitting loud cries.

One of the men, knowing something of bird life, vaulted a small fence and began to search a swamp, the peewit meanwhile keeping near.

A young bird was ultimately found in danger of drowning in a tiny pool. The man rescued the young peewit and restored it to high and dry ground, where it was immediately taken care of by the mother bird, which had raised the alarm.

## In Lighter Vein

## His Routine

Lady: "Here's a shilling. You'll close the gate, after you, won't you?"

Tramp: "Oh, yes, lady. I'm a regular tariff. For a penny or a bit of dry bread I just walk straight out; for sixpence I says 'thank you' and 'all crosses the gate, an' for a bob I shuts the gate carefully an' does a bit o' weedin' on the way out!"—Humorist.

## Everybody's Weekly

## His Lordship: "Perkins! Remove these pebbles and other forms of local fun."

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## BOURNEMOUTH

## Beale Sons

Late OKEYS

31 DEPARTMENTS FOR FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING Commercial Rd. (Feb. 1929) Avenue Rd.

BUILDING SITES RUMSBY & RODD ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS Bournemouth, Dorset. Plans and estimates. Also a list of houses for sale in Bournemouth. Also a list of houses for sale in Bournemouth.

## The Linen Warehouse

Gervie Place, The Square

Specialists in linen of all descriptions ANDERSON & MAULEY LTD. of Belfast

## BRIGHTON AND HOVE

## William Hill

(MOVED) LTD

High-Class Millinery GOWNS JUVENILE OUTFITTING FURNISHING

## "PLUMMER ROGERS"

Shoreham's Fashion Shoe Shop

(Easily Opposite G. P. O.) "Perfect Repair"—Equal to New

## BRISTOL

## CARPETS RUGS

Artistic Carpets Rugs

Newbery & Spindler Ltd.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### The Visible Hand From Moscow

TO THE handful of Communists in the United States, Jay Lovestone may be the "American Stalin"; but to the officials of the Third Internationale, Mr. Lovestone is very much a "Russian Trotsky." And herein lies a story which discloses with unusual clarity that the 4500 miles which separate Moscow and New York are no barrier to the iron hand of dictatorship which the Communist Internationale in Russia exerts over the Communist Party in the United States.

On the authority of the New York Times, it appears that a group of leading American Communists, including Mr. Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States in the last election, Bertram D. Wolfe and others, has been detained in Moscow at the direction of the Communist leaders. These Americans were "invited" to Moscow following the recent outbreak of dissension in the American Communist ranks, and while as citizens of the United States they may demand their "release," such action on their part would mean their immediate expulsion from the Communist Party.

The next chapter in this story, as recounted in the Times, records that Mr. Lovestone, until recently the dominant leader among Communists in the United States, has escaped from Russia and has returned to New York in an effort to re-establish his position of leadership, against the wishes of Moscow. Under cabled instructions from the Third Internationale to the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the United States, Mr. Lovestone has received a Trotskyian expulsion from the party.

Another interesting incident to which the Times calls attention concerns the annual American Communist convention, which was held in New York last March. At this convention Mr. Lovestone was reported to have had in its early deliberations a majority of 100 to 1 in support of his leadership, but acting upon cabled orders from Moscow the delegates subsequently voted Mr. Lovestone out of power and named William Z. Foster, the recent Communist candidate for President of the United States, in his place.

Communism in the United States is a negligible and waning movement, as much opposed by American labor as it is by American capital. In the last presidential election the Communist ticket of Foster and Gitlow received less than 50,000 of the nearly 40,000,000 votes that were cast. These recent instances, then, of Moscow's dictation of Communist Party policies in the United States, far from being any cause of alarm, should be read wholly as illuminating the philosophy of world revolution which the Third Internationale is apparently still seeking to bring about.

These efforts do not indeed represent the expressed will of the masses of Russia, and this point should be appreciated. Such events can scarcely fail, however, to place the Soviet Government in a most unfavorable light. Recalling the circumstances which prompted Great Britain to sever diplomatic relations with Russia in 1927, Arthur Henderson, the new Labor Foreign Minister, cannot be accused of overcaution in his declaration that Britain's resumption of relations with Russia must be preceded by Moscow's pledge that Communist propaganda in the British Empire cease. Until the Soviet Government takes active and effective steps to dissociate itself from such propaganda and to keep the Third Internationale from the back yards of other countries, it is difficult to see how Russia can fully establish itself within the family of nations.

### Il Duce's Yacht and Posterity

IT IS not in the least surprising to find Benito Mussolini, whose admiration for Roman emperors has found expression in the zeal with which he is pursuing the task of salvaging the ancient galleys in Lake Nemi, the prospective possessor of a yacht of matchless beauty and comfort. For his private use the Aurora is being reconducted at a cost of 15,000,000 lire, and when the vessel is complete it will be in a style befitting the high rank which the Duce has attained in the political world. Treasures of art will adorn its cabins, and modern appliances will keep the Italian Premier in close touch with affairs in Rome in general, and with that part of his Cabinet which does not reside in his own person in particular.

Strange it is that at the time when Signor Mussolini, a rigid economist, is plunging into a tiny sea of luxury, President Hoover, no less an economist, is abandoning the use of a yacht which has been the pride of presidents, on the ground of unnecessary expenditure, and substituting for the expensive Mayflower a forty-foot barge which requires but a crew of five. Political economy apparently operates in diverse ways.

But apart from the economic phase of the question there is a historic interest in the building of a palatial yacht. Some besides the studios probably have thumbed the pages of Roman history in recent days, impelled only by the desire to know something of an emperor who, 1900 years ago, lavished wealth upon ancient galleys. And it is barely possible that posterity may look to the luxurious yacht of today to shed some light on one of the most famed dictators who

ever walked the streets of Rome. Il Duce's tenure of office is no mere passing phase in Italian history, and the yacht which will soon be placed at his disposal is hardly likely to go the way of that of an eminent financier on the other side of the Atlantic and ply as a ferry-boat between two Canadian ports.

### Britain Will Investigate 'the Trade'

TOWARD the end of the King's speech from the throne, unemphasized in any way in most of the newspapers, appears this simple statement of an almost revolutionary purpose:

My ministers decided that the time has come to investigate the whole field of legislation relating to sale and supply of intoxicating liquor, and on their recommendation I propose to appoint at an early date commissioners for this purpose.

Hitherto the liquor interests, or, as they are termed in England, "the trade," have been able to avert any such detailed and scientific inquiry into the methods, extent and result of the sale of intoxicating liquor in Great Britain. The political power of those interested, from the great beer and whisky members of the House of Lords down to the holder of a license for a public house, has been so great that politicians have avoided anything likely to give offense. The wide distribution of stock in the great breweries and distilleries, much of it held as part of the endowment funds of churches and educational institutions, has tended to give not merely a financial interest in sections of society which ordinarily would be looked upon as hostile to the liquor-selling business, but has indeed had the tendency to make that business respectable. The great strength of the movement against liquor in the United States, even in the present insufficient state of enforcement of the prohibition law, is that the business of making and selling alcoholic liquors has been definitely outlawed, and its representatives made disreputable. If high financial profits attend the violation of the law now, as they attended the prosecution of this business when it was lawful, personal ostracism has always been visited upon saloon keepers and their associates.

In dealing politically with the liquor evil, England has to a great extent to overcome the quasi-respectability of the trade. Of course, there, as in the United States, the absurdity is presented of a greater degree of obloquy being attached to the man who pursues it in a small way than to the great distiller or brewer. But such an investigation as is promised in the King's speech cannot fail to elicit facts showing the economic and moral menace of the trade, and to fix responsibility upon manufacturer and small retailer alike. It is unlikely that out of the investigation will come any movement for immediate prohibition. British political sentiment is still far behind on that subject. But out of the report of the commission may come some plan for the more drastic regulation of sales than at present, as a first step toward materially reducing the liquor evil. At any rate, it is a cheering sign to find this undertaking adopted as part of the specific program of the party in power. The foes of the liquor traffic have always and in every country urged inquiries of this sort, knowing that the results invariably tend to still further curb the use of alcoholic beverages.

### Freedom of Debate in Congress

"FOR any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place." With this language the Constitution of the United States guarantees to senators and representatives freedom from criminal or civil liability for any statements that they may make in Congress. Freedom from political liability is not enjoyed. A congressman's constituents may dislike a speech that he makes and decide to retire him to private life. But a congressman's remarks on the floor cannot give rise to an action for civil, or to a prosecution for criminal libel.

Senator Hiram Bingham desires a change in the law. He has announced that he will introduce an amendment to the Constitution to this effect. "I see no reason," he declares, "why a senator or congressman should be permitted to criticize a citizen of high or low degree without being held responsible and made liable for whatever statements he may make." The chances of such a resolution even being considered are extremely remote. Grave injustices are on occasion done citizens and government officials by remarks carelessly and inaccurately made on the floor of Congress. Such occasional injustices are the price that must be paid by innocent individuals for the advantages which come from complete freedom of public discussion in Congress.

One of the most valued rights which the British House of Commons strove for centuries to obtain from the Crown was that the King should not attempt to punish members for expressing their opinions or voicing the grievances of their constituents. All of the post-war constitutions adopted in Europe explicitly guarantee to members of the legislature freedom from prosecution and libel suits because of what they may say in debates.

What "debate" is, however, has not been decided by the courts in America. Under "leave to print," representatives "extend their remarks." They publish in the Congressional Record speeches delivered outside of Congress and other materials. Does "speech or debate in either house" include only words actually spoken? Or does the language cover anything put in the Record? Some day the courts may have to pass on this point. If they should decide that the words must be spoken, they might thereby assist in persuading Congress to revise its rules and make the Congressional Record a record of actual debate and nothing more.

### On Collecting Covered Bridges

ART MUSEUMS in the larger cities of the United States, which had their beginnings in small collections of paintings and sculpture, have entered many new fields in recent years. Specimens of sections of transported castles, the finish and furnishings of rooms of bygone periods and various other bulky antiques have been transferred to American museums with apparently little or no concern as to the magnitude of the task. If the field of collections is further widened, the time may come when many museums will find it necessary to dissolve

themselves into their integral parts and establish specialized museums under entirely separate roofs.

While there are a few American museums which specialize on particular objects, it is not usual to find one group devoted exclusively to paintings, another to sculpture and others to whatever by-product of the original art museum it has been desired to conserve and exhibit. Whether old bicycles, automobiles, school-houses, lawn mowers, lighthouses or steam engines, there comes a time when ancient types become so exceedingly rare as to make conservation desirable. For several years Henry Ford has been assembling the oldest existing examples of seemingly almost everything under the sun at Dearborn, Mich., and South Sudbury, Mass. Just at this moment it appears that the covered bridges, which once were numerous in parts of the United States, are going out of existence. Steel and cement are forcing the old wooden structures into the background. Perhaps Mr. Ford or someone else might like to make a collection of the comparatively few remaining covered affairs and present them in perpetuity as The Museum of Covered Bridges.

### Saying Good-by to the Telephone

A WELL-KNOWN hero of the films at Hollywood had his telephone number changed because enthusiasts persisted in calling him at all hours just to hear the sound of his voice. Doubtless his responses were not always hero-like, but his protests proved as satisfying as hours of polite conversation, even with the charges reversed.

The average man will probably never experience the thrill of seeing his name emblazoned on a motion-picture screen, but if he is honest he will confess a sense of brotherhood to the Hollywood celebrity. What busy executive has not been riveted to the phone by some effusive acquaintance who finds difficulty in bringing his remarks to a complete stop? What master of the household, on a Sunday afternoon, has not been brusquely dispatched by any one of a dozen youthful pals to call Robert to the waiting receiver? What awakened man—or woman—has not been soothingly requested by an operator to "Excuse it, please!" when he has finally responded to a telephonic barrage with a meek "Hello!"

The telephone is at once friend and tyrant. Now that vacation days have come, and the long road beckons, and the wind croons in the high branches, the typical city dweller will find surcease in the kindly oblivion of wood and stream, where there are no alarm clocks, no street cars, no milk wagons, no radios, and no jangling bells to call him back to a world reluctant to let him go. Small wonder the average human being feels like expressing just now a heartfelt "good-by" to the telephone, instead of the conventional greeting of "Hello! hello!" It is good, occasionally, to give one's ears a rest.

### Another Brilliant Wimbledon

TO WIN a championship title at Wimbledon has always been one of the greatest ambitions that a tennis player could have, for Wimbledon is the oldest and most famous of all the tennis championships. There was a time when the Wimbledon winners were recognized as the world champions, and while they may not now be officially regarded as such, they generally deserve the title. With Henri Cochet of France, winning the men's singles; Miss Helen N. Wills, United States, the women's singles; Miss Wills and Francis T. Hunter, United States, the mixed doubles; Mrs. M. Holcroft Watson and Mrs. Leo Mitchell, England, the women's doubles, and John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison, United States, the men's doubles, it would indeed be difficult to name players more worthy of world championship honors. Moreover, when one considers that the United States took three of the titles, France one and England the other, there can be no question regarding the international flavor.

By winning the women's championship for the third successive year, Miss Wills stamped herself as in the very foremost rank of women players, and she is entitled to be ranked as equal with, if not superior to, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France. For generalship and power and accuracy of striking, she far outclassed her field, and when it is recalled that she also holds the championships of France and the United States, the title of world champion belongs to her without question.

This year's Wimbledon tournament has also probably marked the passing from European championship play of William T. Tilden 2d of the United States. Ever since he won his first United States singles championship in 1920, Tilden has ranked as one of the best and most colorful players the sport has ever produced. He has announced his decision to retire from international competition.

### Editorial Notes

Those followers of athletics in the United States who have noted the remarkable improvement that has taken place each year in the Japanese college baseball teams which have visited America can well understand what Arne Borg, the famous Swedish swimmer, means when he says that Japan will, within five years, set the pace for the world in swimming and track and field athletics. That country won its first Olympic contest last year, and will probably win more when the games are held at Los Angeles in 1932.

What would seem to be a really remarkable forward step in the revision of the Encyclopedia Britannica, now nearing completion, is the fact that one of the three final readers to pass on corrected proofs is a high-school boy. If, after careful perusal, he is unable to comprehend an article, the author of the article must clarify it so that the boy is able to understand it. Such a method is bound to extend the usefulness of this great work of knowledge.

President Hoover, naming the editor of an agricultural paper for the Federal Farm Board, knows perhaps that country editors in the past had a first-hand acquaintance with farm products. They got many of their subscriptions that way and had to know values.

### The Mountain of Bright Stones

ALL morning we have toiled over endless miles of snow fields and across icy slopes until, at last, a gay, hungry crowd, we come hand over hand up the final stretch of ropework to stand on the rugged top of Pinnacle peak in the Tatoosh range. To the south, hundreds of miles away, appear three snow-topped peaks of the Cascades—Hood, Adams, and St. Helens—ghost mountains of a Japanese print in their distant mists. And to the north, close, so breathlessly close, is Rainier, the mighty monarch of them all.

Glorious in height it stretches upward into the friendly blue skies for nearly 15,000 feet. Like the arms of a gigantic starfish, glaciers cut their sparkling way down its sides. The middle slopes are darkened by patches of alpine firs and hemlocks, and garlanded with flowers tinted as a rainbow on a holiday. Innumerable lakes have chosen this setting for the beauty of their turquoise depths.

This Pinnacle peak trip is a kind of seasoner for the more strenuous climb up Rainier; and Heine, the head guide, is with us to see that the seasoning is properly done. A very tower of strength and patience is this tall, raw-boned Swiss, but it is for his enlivening conversation that I value him most. All morning I have stretched my legs to match his long stride and listened to his tales of years spent with his father and brothers as guide in the Swiss Alps before he came to America.

"Why do the glaciers move?" I asked. "For the same reason that I moved down the mountain when I carried the fat man I told you about," Heine grinned. "The weight."

"Did you know that a glacier is a whole lot like a river?" he inquired after a bit. When I shook my head he went on. "Yes, sir, it is. The current moves faster in the center than at the edges, and the cascades and ripples are there, frozen into place." I remembered the delightful hours spent the afternoon before in the beautiful caverns of Paradise glacier, which form every season with the melting ice. Some of them extend 200 feet under the ice, and no legendary deep-sea palace was ever more fanciful or exquisite than these grottoes. Their dimly fluted walls, ranging in color from the most delicate green to deepest ultramarine, reflect the sun in countless flashing gleams.

Heine had distributed the contents of his rucksack, and we were all comfortably seated with sandwiches and hot chocolate, when he turned his lively discourse upon the mountain ranges about Rainier. Aside from the Tatoosh range, there is Little Tahoma to the east, surrounded by a wilderness of forest which is the year-round residence of bear, deer, cougar and mountain goat. To the north rise the peaks of the Sluskin range, Chief Sluskin, Sluskin's Squaw and the Three Papooses, named for the Indian who guided the first successful climbing party on Mt. Rainier.

Another Indian, Ochogach, is supposed to have drawn the map which gave English geographers their first knowledge of the existence of the snow-crowned peak. But it was not until Capt. George Vancouver made his trip of exploration along the northwest coast in 1780 that the mountain is known to have been seen by a white man. Lewis and Clark record seeing the mountain in 1806 from the south bank of the Columbia River, near where the city of Portland now stands.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BEFORE the war Berlin was universally considered the cleanest city in Europe, if not the world, and even now—though perhaps not quite up to its old standing in this respect—it is always admired by foreign visitors for its clean thoroughfares and generally trim appearance. The Berlin authorities, however, are not satisfied; perfection is their aim. All streets are washed once a day, and the chief thoroughfares during the night as well. Also wastebaskets are stationed in many inconspicuous corners for the reception of paper and other refuse, and they have also been put in on trial in some automobiles. A law exists forbidding the casting away of any such extraneous matter upon the sidewalk, but some offend against it, nevertheless. The indefatigable municipality has now instituted a "Street Cleanliness Week" which is confidently expected, by means of admonitory posters, gay processions of water carts and other street-cleaning paraphernalia, to awaken the slumbering conscience of the man in the street and make him tidy.

The course of the election in England was followed with keen attention here, and the success of the Labor Party is generally held to be the reverse of a calamity. Many of the residents in Berlin are recalling the visit of a number of leading representatives of the party to this city a short time before the outbreak of the war, when they were everywhere fêted and their views on peace were widely appreciated. Mr. MacDonald spoke in the Reichstag on the occasion of a luncheon given by the Government; Mr. Henderson preached in the American Church, and Mr. Clynes made a memorable speech in the cause of peace between the two nations at the final banquet a few hours before the English visitors left. Most of the members were accompanied by their wives, and the week passed pleasantly and quickly. The many social welfare and educational institutions, industrial concerns and other organizations were shown and appreciated, while a special performance at the opera and several garden parties completed the program of entertainment.

What is often called the North-German Venice, the Spreewald or Spree Forest, a district some sixty miles out of Berlin, has had an utterly unexpected windfall. An inhabitant of Vetschau, one of the largest villages, emigrated to America many years ago and has bequeathed to his birthplace a considerable fortune. Great rejoicings have just taken place, for all taxes and debts have been fully paid off, leaving enough for a three-days' festival of dancing and feasting, and something in the bank for unforeseen contingencies. Nobody will grudge the Spreewald its good fortune. This wooded district, intersected by a network of a hundred arms of the Spree, which are navigated by punts, is a favorite week-end resort of Berliners and foreigners. It is of Wendish origin and many of its inhabitants retain their customs and costumes, as well as their language, which is entirely unintelligible to their Berlin neighbors. Fishing and small farming form the occupation of both men and women of this picturesque district, which is about thirty miles long and from two to five miles broad.

There is a distinct increase in the number of private owners of airplanes in Germany. This is computed at present to be something over 300, the number having been considerably augmented since the recent air exhibition. This is quite a good percentage of the 800 airplanes permitted to Germany at the present moment. The machines are mostly of the lighter type, Junkers, Dietrich, Raab-Katzenstein, Daimler, Focke-Wulf, and Albatross being the most popular. These privately owned planes belong chiefly to industrialists, estate-owners, sportsmen and newspaper men, but one circus director possesses no fewer than seven. A few German women are now enthusiastic fliers, Thea Rasche leading the way. Junkers' newly constructed two-seater, the metal sports plane, A-50, is anticipated with much interest. It has passed its factory flying tests satisfactorily, and will participate in the European circular competition for light planes in August, after which it will be built in sequence for the public.

The glorious Whitsun weather caused record traffic to all parts of the country, the Reich railway alone sending 250 extra trains to the Harz Mountains, the Baltic and other comparatively near-by beauty spots. As to Potsdam—now perfumed by lilac from end to end—and other delightful places on the Havel lakes and the Spree, they

Eventually the hour arrives when Heine must move his reluctant charges down the rugged sides of Pinnacle. All of us are loath to leave the splendid vantage point at the top, but when Heine mysteriously promises a new thrill on the way down we are finally persuaded to start. After a time on the rocky trail we come to the first gentle slope of snow and there we learn to "glissade." There is absolutely no technique required for glissading. One just sits down on the snow, gives a gentle push with the alpenstock, and immediately becomes one's own toboggan, accompanying the flight with shrieks of laughter.

Some minutes of this sport and the whole party is glad to note the pink of the mimulus which heralds the news of a cold drink, for this amusingly saucy little flower chooses only the banks of cold springs for its home.

When Mt. Rainier was an active volcano it was known to the Indians as the "mountain of bright stones," and it is a charming fancy to think that all these stones may have turned into the lovely flowers which hardly wait for the snow to melt before they poke their bright heads out to look around. The geologist at least gives us the basis for this idea when he admits that the volcanic ash content of the soil is largely responsible for their luxuriance.

Most of these venturesome plants flower in the open alpine meadows just below the permanent snow line, where the ground is positively powdered with blossoms. The exquisite avalanche lily is perhaps the most brave and generous in its blooming, for it is the most plentiful of all the flowers and comes early and stays late so that all may enjoy it. It grows close to the edges of melting snow banks, and often dares to push its green leaves and creamy petals right up through the snow, as if to say: "Ho—who cares for the cold—not I!"

The 300 varieties of alpine flowers may crowd the stage of the summer scene, but the trees are a year-round delight because of their size and unusual arrangement. When one sees these alpine firs and hemlocks standing in graceful groups on the hillsides and meadows it always seems that they are about to practice some stately dance. In the center is a tall old leader who may well know the intricate steps they are about to execute. And when the wind is tuned to just the right pitch they wave their branches in swaying rhythm, as though waiting for the signal to begin.

In January, when the Rainier country is magically wrapped in ermine, the tinkle of sleighbells mingles with the shouts of those on the long toboggan slide. The heavy snowfall and moderate temperature make it ideal for sleighing, sliding, skiing, and snowshoeing. A team of Samoyes with their Eskimo driver may be royally commanded for a run through the woods.

Longmire is the winter headquarters from which one travels up to Paradise valley on snowshoes to find the gabled roof of the inn just showing above 100 feet of snow. The glowing days spent in its friendly shelter on the flowering alpine slopes of last summer seem an impossible fairy tale. But a quick look at the mountain, towering upward in steadfast peace is quite reassuring enough to fill a brand new bag of fancies about next summer. E. W. G.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE the war Berlin was universally considered the cleanest city in Europe, if not the world, and even now—though perhaps not quite up to its old standing in this respect—it is always admired by foreign visitors for its clean thoroughfares and generally trim appearance. The Berlin authorities, however, are not satisfied; perfection is their aim. All streets are washed once a day, and the chief thoroughfares during the night as well. Also wastebaskets are stationed in many inconspicuous corners for the reception of paper and other refuse, and they have also been put in on trial in some automobiles. A law exists forbidding the casting away of any such extraneous matter upon the sidewalk, but some offend against it, nevertheless. The indefatigable municipality has now instituted a "Street Cleanliness Week" which is confidently expected, by means of admonitory posters, gay processions of water carts and other street-cleaning paraphernalia, to awaken the slumbering conscience of the man in the street and make him tidy.

### William Dana Orcutt and Mrs. Eddy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The impression of Mrs. Eddy, gained from personal acquaintance, by United States Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, reported in The Christian Science Monitor recently, has reminded me of the similar impression, also gained through personal acquaintance, which has been recorded by William Dana Orcutt of Boston (author and authority on printing) in his book entitled "In Quest of the Perfect Book." Mr. Orcutt writes as follows:

One of my earliest and pleasantest responsibilities was to act as Mr. Wilson's representative in his business relations with Mrs. Eddy. Baker Eddy, which required frequent trips to "Pleasant View" at Concord, New Hampshire. Mrs. Eddy always felt under deep obligation to Mr. Wilson for his interest in the manufacture of Science and Health when she first took it to him with a view to publication, and my message from him always received immediate and friendly consideration. . . . The characteristic about Mrs. Eddy which impressed me the first time I met her was her motherliness. She gave every one the impression of deepest interest and concern in what he said, and was sympathetic in everything that touched on his personal affairs. When I told her of John Wilson's financial calamity, she seemed to regard it as a misfortune which she felt I ought to tell her that she drew a substantial sum and offered it to me. . . . "Please hand that to my old friend," she said, "and tell him to be of good cheer. What he has given of himself to others all these years will now return to him a thousand-fold in the quiet manner in which he has been deceived by her quiet manner in thinking that she was easily influenced. There was no suggestion of which she did not hold herself responsible. . . . She accepted it promptly; if it did not appeal, she dismissed it with a graciousness that left no mark; but it was always settled once and for all. There was no wavering, and no uncertainty. . . . After Mrs. Eddy moved from Concord to Boston, her affairs were administered by her trustees, so I saw her less frequently. . . . Many her name suggests a great religious movement, but when I think of her I seem to see acres of green grass, a placid, untroubled strip of river, and a line of hills, and a woman, and within the unpretentious house a slight, unassuming woman, very real, very human, very appealing, supremely content in the self-knowledge that, no matter what others might think, she was delivering her message to the world.

Boston, Mass. CLIFFORD P. SMITH.

Ha, ha!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Twice recently the writer has noted in your columns the familiar little pleasantry concerning the "laff" of the New Yorker, and the "larf" of the New Englander, and since the latter pronunciation, as indicated by the spelling, is scarcely accurate, albeit so widely accepted, she feels impelled to utter a protest.

The originator of this comparison perhaps looked up the sound of a laugh, and, half and half similar words, and found that Webster (himself, of course, a New Englander) likens this sound to that of the *in* arm, but he suggested no discovery that *ah*, *father*, etc., are also given as illustrations.

Now, this in arm does not partake of the *r* (the letter of elimination) in the slightest degree, but is sounded exactly like the same letter in *ah*, so that in attempting to spell the word in question according to the New England pronunciation the form "laff" should obviously be given.

There are cultured people everywhere who give this Italian a correctly, but having lived in various widely separated sections of the United States, the writer does not hesitate to proclaim New England as the only place where the correct pronunciation is universally given. It is scarcely accurate, albeit so widely accepted, that we are apt to extend this pronunciation to words which should not have it, such as ask, glass, basket, dance and others, where the *a* is given an intermediate sound denoted by one dot rather than two above the letter; but, on the other hand, these same words are almost universally mispronounced elsewhere, by giving them the short "a" as heard in the "laff" of not only the New Yorker, but of many, many others. Long Beach, Calif. M. S. H.